

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1390.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.....6d.
STAMPED6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Mr. Hughes's Ecclesiastical Statistics.....	716
The Premier and Mr. Miall's Motion.....	The Bennett Judgment.....	716
Mr. Worldly Wiseman Redivivus.....	Imperial Parliament.....	716
The Press on Mr. Miall's Motion.....	The Geneva Arbitration.....	718
Mr. Baxter, M.P., on Disestablishment.....	English Opinion on India.....	718
The Bishops and the Athanasian Creed.....	The Earlswood Summer Fete.....	718
The Bennett Judgment.....	Epitome of News.....	719
Germany and the Pope.....	Foreign Miscellany.....	719
RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL NEWS:	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Westminster Chapel—Testimonial to the Rev. S. Martin.....	Summary.....	720
The Rev. Newman Hall's New Place of Worship.....	The Expected Crisis.....	720
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS:	Averted.....	720
Hackney College.....	The Grant to ex-Governor Eyre.....	721
Regent's Park College.....	American Fraternity.....	721
Rawdon College.....	How it Strikes a Stranger.....	722
CORRESPONDENCE:	LITERATURE:	
What Would have Happened—If!.....	Professor Tyndall on the Calculable Value of Prayer.....	723
	Norman Macleod.....	723
	Mr. Martineau on God in Nature.....	724
	The Magazines for July.....	724
	Brief Notices.....	725

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE PREMIER AND MR. MIALL'S MOTION.

WE noted down last week the first impressions made upon our mind by Mr. Gladstone's speech on Tuesday se'nnight on Mr. Miall's motion for a Commission of Inquiry into the Property and the Revenues of the Church of England. We have nothing to correct in what we then set down on the spur of the moment, but we have something to add; and with the leave of our readers, we will say now what has been suggested to us by quiet reflection on the chief incidents of the debate.

We do not find fault with Mr. Gladstone as, in his individual view of the whole case, misappreciating the gravity of the circumstances with which as a statesman he is called upon to deal. Mr. Gladstone having made up his mind that it will be inexpedient for him, or at any rate disagreeable, to introduce into the Ministerial programme the question of disestablishment—at least in its application to the Church of England—has, of course, to defend as successfully as he can the position he has taken up. The ground of his defence—perhaps the only ground which as a statesman he could adopt—is that the question is not ripe for settlement, and that the Administration of which he is the head has no intention of undertaking a premature responsibility. This is fair. It is an answer, and, so far as Mr. Gladstone is concerned, a sufficient answer, to Mr. Miall's demand for inquiry, but it does not make the hon. member for Bradford's demand either unreasonable, unpractical, or exclusively theoretical. The Prime Minister intimated that the object was so remote, so little identified with the sympathies or desires of the English people, so purely abstract in its character, as to impart to the discussion of it a debating-society tone, a sort of missionary air, which put it in striking contrast with the ordinary business-like work of the House of Commons.

Now, we take leave to doubt this conclusion, as well as the grounds on which it seems to rest. We do not think that Mr. Gladstone is justified in describing an object which has gained the endorsement of upwards of a hundred members of Parliament, and which, as is well known, is approved by the most active half of the Liberal party in the constituencies, as so remote in respect to Liberal interests as to justify the leader of the party in thus characterising it.

Fifteen years ago, a similar motion was brought forward by the same hon. member in relation to the Irish Church, and fifteen years ago Mr. Gladstone, and, we believe, almost every member of his Cabinet, would have described that motion as extreme in its character, impolitic in regard to the time at which it was brought forward, visionary and shadowy in the policy which it was intended to subserve, and better fitted to be discussed in a debating society than to be pressed upon the attention of the House of Commons. Nevertheless, within little more than ten years afterwards it was the raft upon which, under Mr. Gladstone's guidance, the Liberal party floated at once into power and popularity, and saved itself from that temporary extinction to which timid tactics and love of compromise seemed to have irrevocably doomed it.

The question of disestablishment is too real and too grave to be set aside by rhetorical artifices. It has advanced far beyond that stage of development which consists in a mere intellectual interest in the principles it involves. With at least a third of the people of this country it has acquired a moral and religious importance, aye, and a political significance, which take it clean out of the category of theoretical problems. The principle of religious equality has already taken a deep hold upon the convictions of a majority of the English people. As to its application to all the circumstances and institutions of the land, it is at present regarded as a question of time and opportunity; but Mr. Gladstone may depend upon it that the next general election will bring to light abundant evidence that the question is not so remote as to justify the Liberal party in treating it as a dream. It is, at any rate, so far a reality that no Minister can laugh it out of countenance. It is too substantial to be removed out of the way by the mere will, or for the mere convenience, of any Administration. It may be all very well to sneer at it as one of those illusions which, having had its little day of discussion in Parliament, will in due time collapse. But it would be well for the leaders of Liberalism to reflect that it is just one of those illusions which, like free trade in 1841, will instantly become a reality when any man qualified to compete for the Premiership in this country, shall have pronounced in favour of it, and given it a place in his political programme. The experience to which the Irish Church question was made subject, will, doubtless, attach itself to the English Church question. Work has yet to be done to bring the matter within that circle of political necessities within which Cabinets are wont to feel that they have no choice.

There is another view of Mr. Gladstone's relation to the question which can hardly escape notice. He has not attempted to discuss the question on its merits. He left that to the hon. member for Frome, whose arguments he did not endorse. That is very much the Parliamentary position into which the movement has been brought by the untiring, and, as we perhaps may be allowed to add, the thoughtful and judicious efforts of its friends. The points laid down with so much confidence by the reverend and lay lecturers of the Church Defence Institution—and especially in regard to the origin of Church endowments—found no echo whatever within the walls of the House of Commons. The "pious ancestor" theory is

never sported in view of the Representative Chamber. Nobody comes forward within that area to deny that Church property is national property, and may, therefore, be applied to national uses. So far as Mr. Miall argued his view of the case on Tuesday se'nnight, he had it all to himself. In fact, it is taken for granted by the Legislature, and, we might almost say, by every member of it, that the property and revenues of the Church of England belong of right and in fact to the people of England. It is of some importance to have elicited this opinion, even though it has been expressed only by implication, and, as it were, by silence. The logical consequences which are inseparable from the position itself will show themselves in due time. Certain it is that the question is growing, and that, considered merely as an argument, it has reached its maturity.

MR. WORLDLY WISEMAN REDIVIVUS.

THE main current of hostile argument aroused by the recent motion of the junior member for Bradford runs through well-worn channels, familiar to Erastianism from its birth. "A decent liturgy, a sober creed," comfortable endowments, freedom from responsibility, culture, latitudinarian indifference, and, above all, the universal presence of a gentlemanly example—such are the blessings secured by the Establishment to clergy and laity respectively; such are the advantages which raise it in sublime calm far above the untamed earnestness and provokingly serious convictions of unestablished religion. We think we have heard something like this before. Those of our readers to whom the spiritual interests of the country form the chief and almost exclusive motive in their demand for Disestablishment may find both warning and comfort in their "Pilgrim's Progress," a book as rich in general knowledge of human nature, as in spiritual experience. To their minds the incubus of State legislation, with its invariable accompaniment of worldly expediency, upon the free action of religion, is almost as grievous an oppression as Christian felt his burden to be when he struggled in the Slough of Despond. It will be remembered that soon afterwards he met an adviser, of whom his principal recollection is that "he looked like a gentleman, and talked much to me,"—a description which would apply very well to many of our effusive opponents at the present day. "How camest thou by thy burden at first?" asks this gentlemanly adviser. "By reading this book in my hand," answers Christian. "I thought so," rejoins Mr. Worldly Wiseman, for so the gentleman was named; "and it has happened unto thee as to other weak men, who, meddling with things too high for them, do suddenly fall into thy distractions; which distractions do not only unman men, as thou I perceive has done thee, but they run them upon desperate ventures to obtain they know not what." We rather think some taunts against the member for Bradford present some faint echoes of this vigorous language. Christian, however, thought that he knew very particularly and precisely what he wanted to obtain; which was "ease for his heavy burden." "But," said his amiable and good-humoured friend, "why wilt thou seek for ease this way, seeing so many dangers attend it?" And he proceeded to recommend another method, whereby, he added, "instead of those dangers, thou shalt meet with much safety, friendship, and content." We mean no offence, but really there is much in Mr. Worldly Wiseman's explanation of his proposed remedy which reminds us of the blessings promised by "comprehension." "In yonder village," says he (the village is named Morality), "there dwells a gentleman, whose name is Legality; a very judicious man, and a

man of a very good name, that has skill to help men off with such burdens as thine are from their shoulders; eye, and besides, he hath skill to cure those that are somewhat crazed in their wits with their burdens." *Surtout point de zèle!* Is not that the key-note of much that we have recently heard? But let us hear farther the advice given to Christian: "To him, as I said, thou mayest go, and be helped presently. . . . He hath a pretty young man to his son whose name is Civility"—surely the model gentleman of the parish—"that can do it (to speak on) as well as the old gentleman himself. . . . Thou mayest send for thy wife and children to thee to this village, where there are houses now stand empty, one of which thou mayest have at reasonable rates," (any returning Dissenter welcome on moderate conditions of subscription and so on;) "provision is there also cheap and good; and that which will make thy life the more happy is, to be sure, that thou shalt live by honest neighbours in credit and good fashion." We do not at all suppose that any of our friends whose Nonconformity is based on strong religious conviction, are in the least degree likely to be as misguided as poor Christian was in following this insidious advice. But we venture to think that his more ingenious than ingenuous friend tolerably well anticipated the line of argument which is adopted by Erastianism in the nineteenth century. Amidst the sweet sophistries which show how culture can obscure the principles at issue, we are in danger of forgetting what is the real nature of the institution in question, and what are the ends which it is designed to serve. It is a Church which we are supposed to be discussing; and if in these days of criticism we may be allowed to take the New Testament as our guide, a Church ought to be "the pillar and ground of the truth." Its work is the regeneration of men and their nourishment in that religious life which is inspired by the spirit of Christ. But who undertakes to say that any Church in the world by reason of its legal establishment answers this description the more perfectly, or serves these ends the more faithfully? No one in the House of Commons the other evening attempted such an argument for a moment; nor, so far as we are aware, are any champions of the Establishment hardy enough to adopt this line of defence in the press. No: the Establishment by its sinecures maintains learned leisure; promotes unpopular literature; sets opinions free from too fierce a struggle for life; protects latitudinarianism (so long as it stultifies itself by subscription); makes the clergy thoroughly comfortable; renders religious institutions independent of religious devotion; keeps open churches which no one will attend; sustains preachers to whom no one will listen; favours village charities, blanket societies, soup-kitchens, night-schools; does in fact anything and everything except just what the Church was divinely intended to do—that is, teach clearly religious truth, and maintain a high standard of spiritual life. Now we do not here enter into any controversy as to whether these original objects of the Church's existence are desirable and practicable still or not. There is no need; for the vast majority of our opponents would maintain the affirmative as emphatically as ourselves. But it is most extraordinary that the essential character and the divinely announced purpose of the Church's existence should be so far ignored, that disputants on both sides should often be apparently content to argue the question, whether the legal establishment of the Church is or is not the best method for promoting literature which does not pay, and procuring worldly advantages which are exceedingly comfortable to their possessors. So far does the dust of sophistical controversy obscure the vision, that we often find ourselves anxiously concerned to prove that learned leisure might possibly be secured by other means, and that no excessive call would be made upon Christian ministers for crucifixion of the flesh, even if the Church were disestablished. But however confident we may be in our views of such matters, it is necessary, even at the risk of incurring the reproach of fanaticism, to reiterate the original question, and to demand of our opponents proof that the mission of the Church, as a witness for a supernatural life, and as a kingdom not of this world, is favoured by a connection essentially worldly. We anticipate the taunts of those otherwise minded, at the Manichæism, at the disregard for the sacredness of national life, at the contempt for God's secular work, which are supposed to be implied in such principles. We totally disavow anything of the kind. Our Lord had no contempt for the world when He established a kingdom of a higher order, prophetic of the spiritual life beyond the veil. The disciple need not wish to be wiser than his Master; and we feel bound to

contend in defence of that convincing, redeeming, regenerative, and continually corrective influence of a spiritual church over worldly affairs, which seems most in accord with the mind of Christ; while it is utterly incongruous with any identification of Church and State.

If Constantine ever saw in heaven the vision of the cross, and the legend, "*In hoc signo vinces*," that Divine message assuredly never meant that we should change the instrument of the Lord's self-sacrifice and agony into the emblem of leisure and ease and respectability and wealth. Evangelist, who met Christian in his miserable wanderings after his interview with Worldly Wiseman, informed him that there were three things in that man's teaching which "he must utterly abhor." The principal was "his labouring to render the cross odious" to the pilgrim. And we venture to think, with all respect, that those who urge as the advantages of an Establishment its substitution of "credit and good fashion," of comfort and irresponsible security, for the free spirit of self-sacrificing devotion which has inspired all great religious triumphs, might ponder the words of Evangelist with profit.

THE PRESS ON MR. MIALI'S MOTION.

THE DAILY JOURNALS.

The *Times* of Thursday had a second article on Mr. Miall's motion, in which, after restating the object of the hon. member, it says that there can be no doubt that, if Parliament had agreed to it, an immense quantity of most curious information would have been obtained. But the *Times* holds that, for all practical, political, and religious purposes, there is information enough, and asks whether, supposing that the aggregate revenues of the Church to be found 300,000*l.* a year more than the existing authorities state, that would make the smallest difference in Mr. Miall's opinion of the Church of England. Has, it asks, money anything to do with the question in Mr. Miall's mind? It is nothing less than an insult to suppose that it has. Living as Mr. Miall does in an atmosphere of millionaires, he cannot, and he does not, grudge even to the ministers of an Established Church the pay of a gentleman's gardener or butler.

The Daily News remarks that:—

Mr. Gladstone was quite right in saying that in the discussion on disestablishment and Church Reform, which Mr. Miall raised on Tuesday night, the House of Commons was acting rather as a debating society than as a Legislature. But it is one of the functions of Parliament to be the great debating society of the nation, in which all great questions of politics are theoretically discussed, in long and tedious preparation for their actual settlement. Discussion was what Mr. Miall sought. It is his object to familiarise the mind of the nation with the idea of disestablishing the Church; and he can only do so, as the advocates of other great changes have done, by raising discussions in Parliament. There is a theoretical and practical stage to every movement. The great Church question, in all its forms, is as yet in the theoretical stage. It is a matter to be discussed, not a matter to be settled.

The same journal adds:—

The division on Mr. Miall's motion was in accordance with the anticipations we expressed on Tuesday morning. It simply recorded the fact that the most advanced section of the Liberal party have adopted disestablishment into their programme. They have done so, we believe, in anticipation of the whole tendency of opinion and the whole direction of statesmanship. They have done it in entire obedience to the spirit of the time. In the intellectual field, the battle has been fought out and won.

As regards the character of the division, the Daily News adds:—

Ninety-four members voted for an inquiry which should prepare the way for disestablishment, but only forty-one for an inquiry which was to lead to internal reconstruction and reform. It is useless to ignore this significant fact; and impossible not to see whither it points. It is true that Mr. Hughes's proposal was a half-and-half one; that it merely looked to the removal of abuses, and not to the taking away of barriers. It is possible, moreover, that a bolder suggestion, a proposal for comprehension, a resolution for widening the National Church so that it should include all the religion of the nation, might have excited more interest and commanded larger support. But the whole direction of public affairs has been and is the opposite way. The dream of a comprehensive National Church is dying away behind us, and the reality of a nation without a National Church is rising before us. The Church of England has a great future, greater perhaps than even her past; but it is a future in which she will no longer be the ally of the State. The State has to do equal justice among a host of Churches, to sustain an impartial relation to a multitude of creeds. It can only do this by giving protection to all, and patronage to none; by keeping for each a fair field and no favour. A long time may pass before the necessity comes for this question to be settled. There is no need either to hasten or to hinder it; but when the settlement comes, it can only take the form which the course of past history, the current of present circumstances, and the whole drift of political thought impose upon it, that of absolute severance between the work and functions of the Church and the State.

The *Standard* is of opinion that the cause of disestablishment has acquired nothing but damage from the tactics employed by Mr. Miall on Tuesday. Something more than a policy of disestablishment has been condemned. The House refuses to entertain any question even remotely suggesting or

favouring the Liberation Society's policy. As to the agitation, the Tory journal says:—

Mr. Miall knows, as we all know, that if it had been successful, Mr. Gladstone would have hastened to put himself at the head of it, and deal with the Church of England as he dealt with the Church of Ireland. It has failed, and Mr. Gladstone is the first to repudiate it. Mr. Miall is the advocate of a beaten cause, and Mr. Gladstone hurries up to throw him overboard. Disavowed by the Liberal leader, rejected by the House of Commons, and condemned by the general sense of the country, we may fairly hope that the party of disestablishment will recognise their defeat, and cease from troubling the country with a fruitless agitation.

We were able to quote from the *Pall Mall Gazette* in our last number. The *Echo* has another article on the subject, in which it says that the large majority against Mr. Miall testifies to the fact that the mass of opinion which he has to fight against is larger and more compact than he estimated when he began the war. As for the motion, it was rejected, not because it was intrinsically improper, but because it came from Mr. Miall. At the same time, the *Echo* says that it must allude to the mental shock which may be given by a refusal to grant so simple a matter as information. Denied so reasonable a request, and one in which so many Churchmen think with us that both sides of the House should have joined, Nonconformists will be tempted to assume the worst, and the agitation will be continued with more virulence than before.

The *Globe* says that the "agent of aggression miserably failed, that his policy is played out, and that his proposal was preposterous," and adds:—"We earnestly hope to hear no more of this idle and confessedly unreasonable crusade."

THE COUNTRY JOURNALS.

The *Manchester Examiner* dwells upon the undeniable abuses of the Establishment, and remarks that there is no adequate information on many points, but with the information the question would still remain open as ever, whether we should seek a remedy in reform or disestablishment.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the defeat of the motion is rendered ominous by the singular coalition of parties which brought it about. This is not the first time of late that the opponents of all change and the advocates of extreme change have voted together upon questions affecting the Church.

On the other hand, the *Courier* says that Mr. Miall utterly failed to show that his position had been strengthened. It holds, too, that all Church property is private property. "Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone renewed on Tuesday night his challenge to Mr. Miall, and Mr. Miall and his colleagues will not relax, we may be quite sure, their efforts, and will not desist from their policy."

The *Leeds Mercury* says that the defeat of Mr. Miall's motion was a foregone conclusion. No one expected any other result.

Our own sympathies are with the object Mr. Miall has in view, but we are not sure that the course he has taken is the best. Politically the effect of raising the question is to divide the Liberal party, and to excite the fears of doubtful men. This may not be a sufficient reason why the question taken up by Mr. Miall should not be proclaimed as one of the objects of at least a section of the Liberal party, but we must not overlook the fact that the immediate result may be anything but satisfactory either to Mr. Miall or to the Liberal party.

The Newcastle Chronicle asks:—

Why has Parliament repudiated the prayer of the member for Bradford's motion? If there is nothing to conceal, should not the occasion have been seized for making a clean breast of matters? It is only when deeds are evil that there is any reason for dreading light; and we are assured by friends of the Church that her deeds are exactly the opposite of evil. If, however, Mr. Miall has not obtained what he sought, he has been sustained in his appeal by too formidable a minority to be ignored. When ninety-four members of the House of Commons support a specific policy, and when even so accomplished a debater as the Premier has nothing but chaff to controvert the policy thus supported, the Establishment is doomed. The temper of Mr. Miall's speech was all that could be desired. Nor, despite Mr. Gladstone's strictures, do we see anything objectionable about the tone in which Mr. Leatham seconded the member for Bradford. Mr. Leatham had the courage to let the truth be known about certain malpractices of the Church of England which its friends prudently keep in the background, and as that truth happens to be disagreeable, Mr. Gladstone resents its directness. There is, however, really nothing to be gained by want of courage, and the tone of the debate on Tuesday night demonstrates that Parliament requires the attention of the country.

The *Scotsman* thinks the motion "untimeous"; while the *Dundee Advertiser* says the result shows that the work of disestablishment will be a slow one. It makes a suggestion, however:—

According to present appearances, Mr. Miall and his supporters would have more encouragement to drive the thin end of the wedge of disestablishment between the Church of Scotland and the State. The Assemblies of the Free Church and United Presbyterians have already declared war against the Establishment as an Establishment, and the Voluntaries of course, will join them, but there is cause for doubt whether the ecclesiastical leaders in both the Free and U.P. Churches are not going far in advance of their followers, and whether the main body of the laity approve of the cry of "Down with the Establishment and its liberality; up with Voluntarism, intolerance, and bigotry." It would be for the sake of greater spiritual and mental freedom, rather than the enthrallment of the minds and spirits of men, that the separation of Established Churches from the State would be approved by the most enlightened and pious laymen.

The *London Correspondent* of the same journal says:—

The promoters of disestablishment express themselves highly gratified with last night's vote. They did not expect that so many members would have gone into the lobby with Mr. Miall. It is to be noticed that some members of the Government, including Mr. Baxter and Mr. Winterbotham, did not oppose Mr. Miall, and that some prominent members of the House who opposed him last year remained neutral this. It is further to be noticed that one motion in favour of inquiry was supported by several Tories—a something which has never hitherto been witnessed. Evidently the question of Church disestablishment is ripening—slowly it may be, but yet surely. Mr. Gladstone's speech does not seem to please any one, but that is only natural. The Churchmen say that his defence of the Establishment was half-hearted, and the Liberals say much of his reply to Mr. Miall was irrelevant and uncalled for. Despite their defeat, the Anti-Church party are not to cease their labours. They are in possession of many of the facts which the House refuses to give up by means of a Commission, and these will be laid before the public in due time without the aid of Parliament.

The *People's Journal* of Dundee says:—"The majority is formidable, no doubt, but it is not more so than were the majorities against which Mr. Villiers and Mr. Berkeley had to contend in the beginning of their respective crusades against the Corn Laws and open voting. Year by year the majority will dwindle away, until at some future period—ten or twenty years hence perhaps—Mr. Miall, or the man upon whom his mantle may fall, will carry his motion triumphantly, and then down will go the Establishment, carrying, it may be, the Hyde Park railings along with it."

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS.

The *Saturday Review* holds that the change in the form of Mr. Miall's motion was an unintentional admission that the task which he has proposed to himself is more formidable than he at first thought. He has abandoned the idea of carrying the Established Church by assault. Mr. Miall must be convinced probably by this time that he has been premature in committing himself never again to let the question of disestablishment drop. No doubt there is a stage in which questions are distinctly helped forward by being insisted on in season and out of season. It was only natural perhaps after the unexpected ease with which the disestablishment of the Irish Church was effected, for Mr. Miall to think that the disestablishment of the Church of England had advanced to this degree of prominence. It is pretty evident by this time that the number of persons who care very strongly about Mr. Miall's motion is extremely small, and there are no signs that it is increasing. The cause of disestablishment may possibly gain an unexpected impulse from events inside the Church of England; but in the absence of some help of this kind there is no probability of its speedily losing that debating-society character which Mr. Gladstone attributed to it.

The *Spectator* observes that Mr. Miall is shrewd enough to be aware that the tone to be taken at the present moment in attacking the Establishment should be a tone of the most anxious moderation and the most scrupulous fairness. He sees that, for the moment at all events, the wave of public conviction is setting in a direction contrary to the current of his own principal political faith. It was not surprising that in 1868 the Dissenters should a little exaggerate their own strength, and imagine that the great victory was won not by the bold statesmanship of a popular leader, who seemed to be dealing in a broad and sagacious spirit with that one inextinguishable source of weakness and danger in the United Kingdom for which Prime Minister after Prime Minister had failed even to attempt a remedy, but through the fascinations exercised over the people by the purely abstract cry for religious equality. But the illusion is passing away. Every opportunity we have of studying the bias of the new electorate shows us how wholly indisposed it is to take up the cry of continental radicalism, and argue for confining religion by compulsory enactment to the sphere of private life. The Dissenters have been compelled, indeed, to avail themselves in this line of theirs of the alliance of the republicans or the semi-socialists, to give them any party at all, and that is by no means an alliance to their liking. Mr. Miall is right in putting but a slight strain at present on his chief grievance. The Dissenters are not the political power they were in the State. They have been absorbed into an electorate which, while it means to see the Dissenters properly respected, and grievances as far as possible righted, looks upon Non-conformists with a certain mistrust, as a party which carries abstract opinions to an extreme, and which favours measures likely to destroy the religious life of England, in the not very hopeful effort to arrange everything afresh on a new basis.

CHURCH JOURNALS.

We quote the following from the *John Bull*:—

We are aware that the minority on Tuesday night was five more than last year, and we by no means desire to detract from the numerical importance of Mr. Miall's following; but a careful analysis of the division will show that many influential names who voted last year are absent on the present occasion, whilst the veriest tyro in political life will comprehend the difference between voting for an inquiry (which might be easily defended and excused to a recalcitrant constituent) and boldly declaring that the Establishment ought to cease. Our contention, then, is that the changed aspect of affairs is mainly due to two causes—first, to the prevalent Conservative reaction; and, secondly, to the increased activity of Churchmen on the matter, which

has been mainly developed by the activity of the Church and State Defence Society. It will be a suicidal blunder if Churchmen rest satisfied with a partial success, and, because the attack seems to be postponed, to allow the enemy at his leisure to reconnoitre the fortress and undermine the foundation.

The *Record* has two articles. In the first it remarks that the debate must be almost demoralising to the Anti-State Church party, and refers to the mortification it must have endured from Mr. Gladstone's speech. The anti-State Church party, it adds, has been signally defeated. In a second article the same journal dwells upon what it terms the modified language of Mr. Miall and his candour, which "was positively amusing in its way. For the rest, the division proclaimed unmistakably that this country is not prepared to endorse the schemes of the Liberation Society, nor to consign to extinction what, notwithstanding all its defects and drawbacks, is a source of untold blessing."

The *Church Herald* remarks—"In one word, the ultimate end in view was to effect the Church's downfall: as in Ireland, not only to disestablish but to disendow it—to reduce it to the level of the sects, and to leave it, as they are left, to nothing more than a hand-to-mouth provision for all its ministerial and other operations among the people. But the House of Commons, we say, has shown an aversion to any such object, and a determination not to favour it, however indirectly, or however plausibly to be pursued."

NONCONFORMIST JOURNALS.

The *English Independent* is not dismayed at the general result, and says that this debate and its reception by the public show that the indefensibility of the Establishment in respect of principle is all but formally admitted.

Mr. Gladstone spoke as a Prime Minister who from his position was compelled to maintain a fundamentally defective institution, might be expected to speak. Mr. Miall had not, he said, created a powerful public opinion on the subject; and the remark is true, at least to this extent, that the popular demand for disestablishment and disendowment is not strong enough to make it imperative for a Minister, under penalty of losing office, to obey it. He dwelt upon the practical difficulties of disestablishment. They are no doubt great, and we fancy that few men have devoted more careful study to them than Mr. Gladstone. He referred to "the enormous, the almost unmeasured questions that are involved in the subject of the disestablishment of the Church of England." Very significantly he laid his finger—as an experienced physician, examining a patient, might touch the spot where the root of the evil lies—on the "intimate union between the Church of England and the families of this country." Aye, there's the rub. The interests of three-fourths of the richest and most aristocratic families in the kingdom are bound up with the Established Church.

The *Christian World* holds that much hard work must still be done, and that so long as the great majority of the public, in Parliament and out of Parliament, acquiesce with cynical unconcern in a state of things which tends to obliterate from the minds of men the very conception of a Church of Christ, and to substitute that of an institution devoted to the production of refined worldliness, there can be no hope for such motions as Mr. Miall's:—

Mr. Miall's motion had an important practical purpose—to put us in possession of more ample and accurate information respecting the ecclesiastical revenues of the country. His speech was, as all his utterances are, temperate, judicious, clear, well-reasoned. He assailed the Establishment last year on the side of principle; he made his approach this year, honestly declaring his ultimate object, on the side of property. We take no exception to these tactics. But it is as well, we think, that all who are really earnest in this matter, should lay it to heart that the ground on which the battle must be fought is fundamentally that of principle.

The *Inquirer*, wishing to leave the Established Church to itself, is unwilling to hasten its downfall, and says that disestablishment, whether we like it or not, seems to be the inevitable destiny, sooner or later, of all national churches in view of the mental conflicts of the age and the irreconcilable state of religious parties. But it also says that it would not be easy to show what great practical purpose would result if the Liberation Society could gain its point. As to the debate, the *Inquirer* remarks:—

The ability and moderation with which Mr. Miall brings forward what may now, we suppose, be designated his annual motion, extort a tribute of praise, even from his political and ecclesiastical opponents. Although the proposition this year takes the very reasonable form of a motion of inquiry into the origin of the revenues of the National Church, it was clearly understood to have disestablishment as its ultimate object, and on that issue the question was really discussed and the division taken. The result showed that disestablishment has not yet become a question of immediate practical interest with the great majority of the people of this country, although it is looming in a very considerable distance.

The *Weekly Review* (Presbyterian) thinks the motion was defective by not declaring the ulterior object, and the disposition of the revenues of the Establishment is not its weakest point. The dangers of the Anglican Church are more from within than without:—"The Church of England will not fall because she is rich or because her riches are badly administered. Her point is that the State has dominion over her spiritual as well as her temporal career. The Bennett judgment does more harm to the Establishment than all the efforts of the Liberation Society. If Mr. Miall had dwelt upon the divisions in the Church, and had shown that a party in the Church in the name of national

ism was ready to tolerate Romanism and Deism, he would have had more sympathy out of doors if not more votes in Parliament."

WORKING MEN'S VIEW.

The *Bee Hive* is surprised that the minority on Mr. Miall's motion was so large, and says the rejection of so simple and inoffensive a proposal so logically interpreted, is susceptible of no other explanation than that the Established Church is too feebly founded to abide by the test of facts, to say nothing about principles. The question of religious equality is, however, sure to crop up at the next general election.

It may suit the ideas of some gentlemen, as it suits those of Mr. Hughes, to like the State Church all the better for the unlimited tolerance that it gives to varieties in religion; but the people of England, we are convinced, will never think it worth while to give so much money for the support of a Church the ministers of which avow and promulgate doctrinal and ritual preferences diametrically opposed and mutually destructive. If Mr. Gladstone spoke sincerely (which, for his own sake, we trust he did), he takes another view of the popular and national feeling. He still speaks of the object of Mr. Miall as one "remote from the wishes of the people," and tells that gentleman he has not yet shown any such change in their opinions as would justify the House in acceding even to his application for the whole facts of the case; and this, although he, being First Minister, himself acknowledges, that "it is not by general, brief, and superficial discussions of this kind that Parliament can grapple with a system which has been growing up for generations, and is intermixed with religious, social, and other interests connected with the Church of England." This was an excellent reason for allowing Mr. Miall's motion to pass as essential to the adequate discussion and settlement of a great question; and if in reply to the something between taunt and invitation which Mr. Gladstone again throws out, the people of England, at the hustings, declare against the longer continuance of the State Church, either Mr. Gladstone or some other Hercules must undertake a complete sweep of the Augean Stable.

MR. BAXTER, M.P., ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

The *Dundee Advertiser* publishes a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and one of his constituents, Mr. James Addison, who had asked him to support Mr. Miall's motion. Mr. Addison wrote:—

Hitherto I have been one of your most strenuous supporters, and do trust that you will maintain the character of a conscientious Dissenter at this time. If Mr. Gladstone is so foolish as not to allow this to be an open question, let him lose the services of one of the ablest and most efficient members of his Government rather than that we should be put to the painful necessity of discarding our highly-esteemed representative. I do not expect success at this time, but let our voice be heard in the right direction. We will not be satisfied by your absencing yourself, but fully expect that you will both speak (which you are so well qualified to do) and vote.

Here is Mr. Baxter's reply:—

Treasury, S.W., June 29, 1872.

Dear Sir,—I have read with great interest and attention your conscientious and friendly letter of the 27th. You will observe from the enclosed notices that Mr. Miall's motion on Tuesday is not for the disestablishment of the English Church; even if that were so, I am afraid you and I are not quite at one—not on the subject generally, because I am as decided a voluntary as ever I was—but on the course which ought to be pursued at the present time. In the first place, you compare great men with small. Mr. Canning and Sir Robert Peel, by taking decisive measures when important questions were on the verge of settlement, contributed greatly to their success; whereas a humble person like myself might resign to-morrow on Mr. Miall's motion, and only get laughed at, without benefiting the cause. Liberals are apt to exalt too many matters into being "vital," and at a time when our opponents are carrying sent after sent we must take care not to play into their hands by giving a place in the programme of the party to questions not yet quite ripe for legislative action. Towards the close of the year 1868 Mr. Gladstone took office, and announced his intention to introduce a series of measures, which the Tories pronounced to be of the most revolutionary character, and impossible for any Government to carry through Parliament. Before the next general election takes place I expect that every one of those measures shall have become law. No such legislative success has been achieved in our day, and I have not the slightest intention of resigning my post in a Ministry which has done so much for the Liberal cause, because it is beyond their power, the people not being prepared for it, to establish perfect religious equality in England as well as in Ireland.

Believe me, yours truly,
(Signed) W. E. BAXTER.

THE BISHOPS AND THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

At the meeting of the Upper House of Convocation on Thursday, the Bishop of Winchester moved:—

That this House, having read the second resolution of the Lower House touching the Athanasian Creed, and especially with reference to scruples alleged to be held by many faithful members of the Church as to the present use of this creed in the public services, resolves that his grace the President be requested to direct the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to consider and report to the next meeting of Convocation as to relieving such scruples while we maintain the truth committed to our charge.

He thought this resolution might be carried out without any compromise of truth or want of charity.

The Bishop of ELY, in supporting the motion, recommended that they should not hastily unsettle the faith of the people, while they should be charitable to all. The Bishop of GLOUCESTER and

BRISTOL expressed his entire disapproval of the proposal for a committee, at the same time he had no desire to divide the House on the subject. The animus of the two speeches just delivered had been wise, but if anyone thought that difficulties would be lessened by the course now suggested he thought he would be disappointed. It had been said that the mind of the Lower House upon the subject had not been ascertained, but the members of that House had sent up a resolution agreed to by nine to one, and he could not understand what could be a stronger indication. Most of their lordships knew what was the mind of the clergy on the subject, but few of them knew what the great body of the laity thought upon the matter. A body of 5,000 laity had addressed their lordships on the matter—what would they say when they heard that their representations had been referred to a body of bishops and clergy? The Bishop of LINCOLN hoped that Convocation would respect the views of the overwhelming body both of clergy and laity who were anxious that the creed should be retained. When they were asked to defer the matter for six months, people would be apt to say that the bishops did not know their own minds.

The Bishop of EXETER must say there had already been much careful consideration and deliberation, and it was certain that at last there must come a time when they would find that there had been deliberation and consideration enough. It seemed to him, therefore, that if they had got all the facts they might at once come to a reasonable decision.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said it appeared to him that the course proposed was the right one—the best, at all events, that could be proposed under existing circumstances. The resolution might possibly do good, and could do no harm. He was of opinion that the old difficulty on this question arose simply from the scruples of a small body of persons, eminent for their zeal and ability, and partly from their position.

The resolution was then put, and nine bishops voted for it. Some of the bishops present did not vote, and therefore it was declared carried.

The Prolocutor and representatives of the Lower House were then summoned and informed that eighteen bishops had been nominated to meet a certain number of members of the Lower House on the proposed committee. According to precedent, the number of representatives of the Lower House will be double the number of bishops.

At Friday's meeting of the Upper House a letter was read from Lord Shaftesbury, in which his lordship said that the signatures to the petition referred to at previous sittings regarding the Athanasian Creed had risen to 6,749, including 50 peers, 147 members of the House of Commons, 174 officers of the army and navy, 17 mayors, and 53 masters of public schools. The Archbishop of Canterbury read a communication, signed by the Bishops of Cape Town and Graham's Town, in Southern Africa, in which the attacks made on the Athanasian Creed were deprecated.

In a discussion regarding the reform of Convocation, the Bishop of Winchester said that the clamour for the reform of Convocation and the representation of the laity in it, meant neither more nor less than the disestablishment of the English Church. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol said it was settled beyond doubt that the date of the MS. of the Athanasian Creed, now in the library at Utrecht, could not be of a later period than the beginning of the eighth century.

In a final letter to the *Times*, the Earl of Shaftesbury says that the list of names for the declaration referred to is now closed. The signatures are 7,135, including 53 peers and 150 M.P.s. Amongst the latest names sent in was that of the venerable Dr. Lushington. There was no personal canvass. His lordship adds:—"One thing has become manifest from the late movement—that the great bulk of the laity are determined henceforward to take the reform of matters ecclesiastical into their own hands."

THE BENNETT JUDGMENT.

The following protest is in course of signature of influential clergymen and members of the Church of England:—"That whereas, in the judgment given by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on June 15, 1872, in the case of Mr. Bennett, the doctrines of a Real, Actual, Objective Presence upon an altar in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and of a sacrificing priesthood, are put upon the footing of things which, though not affirmed to be, yet are not to be excluded from, the teaching of the Church of England; and whereas hitherto the main condition of the Church of England's existence as the Established Church of this nation has been its essentially Protestant character; and whereas the martyrs of the great English Reformation, rather than accept these grievous errors of the Church of Rome, laid down their lives; and whereas we ourselves feel constrained to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, avoiding all complicity whatever with false teaching; we, the undersigned clergymen and other members of the Church of England, do most solemnly protest against the conclusions arrived at in the said judgment; and we hereby declare our conviction that only by the adoption of vigorous and determined steps for the maintenance of pure, scriptural, and Protestant doctrine, to the exclusion of all other, can the Church of England continue to exist as the national Church of this country."

Mr. Capel, preaching on the Bennett Judgment, says that in his opinion no deeper wound has been

inflicted on the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Anglican Communion. The court has struck three blows, (a) at the idea of a definite and dogmatic revelation, (b) at the certainty of faith, (c) at the condemnation of any heresy. It is the latitudinarians who will benefit by the judgment.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

It is said that the German Government has applied to the four Powers which have the right of veto in the election of Popes to ascertain if it is possible to come to an understanding with regard to the conditions of the future Conclave. Three of these Powers are reported to have manifested a feeling favourable to the proposal, and that the fourth has rejected any proposal of the kind as inopportune.

In a recent speech to a German deputation to the Vatican, the Pope said that a little stone would shortly fall from on high, and smash the Colossus. In closing an article on the subject, the official *Provinzial Correspondenz* has the following serious sentences:—

But it is wholly unnecessary to enter into argument upon the question at issue. When the Pope wishes that the German Colossus may be smashed, that the foundations of the German empire may be subverted, it is a work of supererogation to discuss the matter any further. This statement of the Pope's explains a good many things which have recently happened in the Catholic Church in Germany, and which otherwise would be unaccountable. This frank and outspoken avowal of his sentiments by the Pope is also another proof that in all questions of ecclesiastical import we have to deal not with individual bishops but with the head-quarters of the Church and the parties directing the attack that is being made against us. In repelling this attack, the German Government, therefore, will not only have to punish individual offenders living under its own jurisdiction, but will also have to remember that the ecclesiastical movement in this country is connected with foreign interests adverse to our own, and that it is opposed to the position and national independence of Germany. Whatever we do, we shall henceforth remember that our adversaries aim at smashing the feet of the Colossus.

The *Independence Belye* infers from these words that Prince Bismarck has in store even bigger bolts against the Church of Rome than the late law against the Jesuits.

Commenting on the article above referred to, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* remarks:—

War has been declared, and if the Pope and his immediate successor maintain the present policy of the Church, war to the knife will be waged. In forming an opinion on this momentous crisis, let no one forget that it is being brought about by political, not by religious, influences. Long before the idea of the Ecumenical Council was first broached at Rome, Rome resisted all attempts at unifying Germany under the auspices of Hohensoellern. Her policy, it must be admitted in common fairness, could not well be different. The reunion of Germany under William I. involved the expulsion of Austria from the ancient confederacy of the Teutonic nation. It thus reduced the Catholic element in Germany to a minority, and depriving Catholic Austria of the support she had so long derived from her sister States, left her in the comparatively unfavourable position she now occupies. If the Papal Government, who were sagacious enough to foresee all this, thought it incumbent on them to resist the reunion of Germany even before the war of 1870, what must be their feelings now, when another Catholic Power—France, Latin, priest-ridden France, has been defeated by the rising heretic giant? Again, what must the anger of the Curia have become now that Italy, being distinctly threatened by M. Thiers, has taken up with Germany, and, relying upon her northern friend, is in a position to do away with the last lingering remnants of the temporal power? These, and no other, are the motives which made the Pope order the German priests to preach against the empire in the pulpit and the confessional. These and no other are the reasons which caused his holiness to exert himself to the utmost to get anti-unity candidates returned by the Catholics of the new commonwealth.

It is thought at Berlin that the days of Pío Nono are numbered, and that the Conclave which is to elect his successor will have to be shortly summoned by the red-coated halberdiers of the Santo Uffizio. As great irregularities are expected to occur on this occasion—irregularities at variance with the canonical rules and time-honoured rights of the secular Powers—Lieutenant Stumm, the German chargé d'affaires, is permitted to abide in Rome, chiefly to watch the proceedings of the right reverend electors at the impending crisis, and couch a protest on behalf of his Government, should it be necessary.

The *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Curia, positively asserts that no German emperor can legitimately exercise the functions of his office unless he is a Catholic and has received the crown of the Holy Roman Empire from the hands of the Holy Father.

In Austria as in Germany an outcry has been raised against the Jesuits, and a demand made for their expulsion from the country. At a recent sitting of the Reichsrath, a series of reports on various petitions asking that the Jesuits should be prohibited from settling in Austria were read. The petitions also required that the members of the Order of Jesus who are not subjects of the empire should be expelled from Austrian territory. Ultimately the Reichsrath, on the suggestion of the commission which had reported on the petition, passed a resolution requesting the Government to take the whole question of religious associations into its consideration, and to regulate them so as to bring their position into harmony with the fundamental laws of the Constitution.

A report on the position of the "Old Catholics" has also been presented to the Chamber of Deputies. The conclusions of the report are very favourable to the anti-Infallibilists, who ought, it says, to be protected in the exercise of the rights conferred by the constitution on a recognised Church equally with the Infallibilists.

In Austria the Government still stick to the clergy, and are inclined to give them all they ask, which is a good deal more than they have at present. On the other hand, there is very strong opposition to this among the people and in the press, so that it is by no means improbable the Government will have to give way.

A Catholic paper issued in Rome, the *Voce della Verità*, has published an article upon the elections, in which it opposes the system of abstention hitherto adopted by the Catholic party. It maintains that the system is a dangerous one, and that it is the duty of the party to vote, not only in the municipal, but in the political elections, in order to exert its proper share of influence in public affairs. These views, it seems, are shared by the Pope. In an address, delivered by him on the 3rd to the Roman priests, he urged them to take part in the elections in order that the clerical party might exercise due control over public instruction.

A Munich telegram of Monday states that the Archbishop of Utrecht, who arrived there late on Friday evening, held Divine service and a confirmation on Sunday, in one of the principal churches of Munich. It was attended by an immense congregation. Previous to the celebration of the Eucharist, Professor Fredrich, a prominent member of the Old Catholic party, delivered in the name of the archbishop an apostolic address to the clergy and candidates for confirmation, and the people, which was received most enthusiastically.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND MR. MIALI'S MOTION.—At a meeting of the executive committee held the day after the discussion on Mr. Miall's motion, the secretary presented an analysis of the division, in which the results were compared with those of the division of last session. From this it appeared that as many as 129 members have supported the two motions of Mr. Miall; that the members voting against him have fallen from 381 to 308; that the Liberals who have refrained from voting have increased from 146 to 172, and that exactly as many Liberals have this year voted with him as against him. The committee expressed their high appreciation of the ability with which Mr. Miall has again brought the question of disestablishment before Parliament, and their special gratification that the views held by the Society in regard to the right of the State to deal at its discretion with the property held by the Established Churches have on this occasion been fully placed before the House of Commons, and have not been controverted in that assembly. The committee further expressed satisfaction at the increased support afforded to the motion, and thanked those members who voted, or paired, in its favour. It was resolved that Mr. Miall's speech should be printed and widely circulated.

THE BURIALS BILL.—The committee of the Liberation Society have passed resolutions in which, while they acknowledge that they had abandoned the hope of being able to carry the Burials Bill during the present session, they regret that its opponents should have resorted to such an expedient as that by which it was disposed of on the 25th ult. They also warmly thank Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., for the ability and assiduity which he has displayed in the conduct of the bill during this and previous sessions, and have resolved immediately to consider the means by which the difficulties hitherto encountered by the bill may be overcome next session. Mr. Morgan's bill having been got rid of, Earl Beauchamp's bill was quietly withdrawn on Thursday night, when it was down for committee in the House of Commons.

The following was accidentally omitted from the list of pairs on Mr. Miall's motion:—For, Captain Price; against, Mr. Childers.

The Rev. Donald Macleod, B.A., of the Park Church, has been appointed chaplain to Her Majesty, the vacancy having been caused by the death of his brother, the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod.

The death is announced of the rector of Cheltenham, the Rev. Edward Walker, D.D., aged 49. He was the author of several published sermons and lectures, and editor of a collection of psalms and hymns for public and social worship, and an influential member of the Evangelical party.

ANOTHER RITUALISTIC PROSECUTION.—We understand that proceedings are about to be taken against the Rev. R. W. Randall, of All Saints, Clifton, for alleged ritual excesses. Dr. Stephens has been retained on his behalf.—*John Bull*.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Vice-Chancellor of Dublin University, and the Archbishop of Dublin, as visitors, delivered judgment on Saturday, dismissing the appeal of Messrs. Minchin and Panton. The visitors, with whom Lord Cairns, as

Chancellor, concurred, decided that Mr. Purser, a Moravian, had been duly elected a fellow, but that, having declined to take the oath, he was inadmissible, and that thereupon the fellowship became vacant and must so remain. It cannot be filled up until next year.

GOING OVER TO ROME.—The *Tablet* states that the "Bishop of Plymouth" was in London last week, and administered confirmation to Lord Courtenay, who was received some months since. The same paper says of conversion:—"A few days ago eighteen converts from different parts of England were confirmed at the Convent of the Assumption, Kensington-square. Mgr. Capel has a large number of others under instruction." Dr. Anderson, recently preaching at the Cathedral, Cecil-street, the same authority tells us, has entered the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus, at Roehampton, with a view of becoming a member of that order.

MR. CUBITT, M.P., ON DISSENTING CHAPEL TRUSTS.—Mr. Cubitt corrects a passage in the report of his speech on Mr. Miall's motion. He is stated to have said that the work of the Charity Commissioners relating to the trusts of Dissenting chapels cost the country 10,000*l.* a-year. He says: "What I endeavoured to prove by a rough calculation was, that the Nonconformists were saved 10,000*l.* a-year by availing themselves of the powers of the Charity Commissioners; but as the expenses of the commission are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, the additional expense incurred from the work belonging to these trusts, whatever that may be, is an actual grant to the Dissenters from the taxation of the country."

CARDINAL CULLEN AND FATHER O'KEEFE.—In his contest with Father O'Keefe, Cardinal Cullen has obtained whatever advantage may accrue to him by the order for a new trial, on the ground of rejection of certain evidence. Justices Barry, Fitzgerald, and O'Brien having declared for a new trial, Chief Justice Whiteside dissented. He said—

He had heard with consternation the decision of his colleagues, who had ordered a new trial for the rejection of evidence that had no bearing whatever on the present case. Defendant had behaved with disgraceful misconduct in the case. He had admitted that he had caused a notice to be served on the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, the plaintiff, stating that the moment counsel stood up to open his case he (Father O'Keefe) would be suspended from the character and position of a parish priest. That was a most audacious interference with the administration of justice in Ireland. It was an attempt to overrule the common law of England and to substitute for it the canon law of Rome. By that attempt the defendant had invoked the irresponsible power to terrify a witness, to intimidate a deeply-wronged man from seeking the remedy he was entitled to. By that attempt defendant and his abettors sought to create a State within a State, to govern a British subject by laws which were not the laws of Britain, and to deprive, in Her Majesty's Courts, one of Her Majesty's lieges of redress which was open to all classes of the community.

This is right good hard hitting, and will not be without its effect, though it does not reverse the decision of the other judges. There seems no doubt that Cardinal Cullen has in this matter sought to overrule the law, not so much by the introduction of the canon law as by the exercise of downright spiritual despotism. We may observe that there is a notice on the paper of the House of Commons with regard to Mr. O'Keefe's case, and a lively debate may be expected.—*Echo*.

CENTRAL NONCONFORMIST COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this committee was held on Thursday last, in Carr's Lane Library. In the absence of Mr. W. Middlemore, Mr. J. C. WOODHILL presided. The secretaries presented a lengthy report of their operations during the month. It was announced that a tract, specially prepared by a Wesleyan minister, a former member of the committee, would be addressed to every Wesleyan minister before the next meeting of Conference. A course of meetings and lectures for the ensuing autumn and winter had been arranged. On October 1st, a conference and public meeting on the separation of Church and State; Mr. Middlemore would preside at the former, Mr. Chamberlain at the latter. On October 22nd, the Rev. Baldwin Brown would lecture, Mr. George Dawson in the chair; and would be followed by Dr. Allon, Dr. Enoch Mellor, Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., and other gentlemen. Numerous meetings and lectures had been held during the month, attended by deputations from the committee. Nonconformist committees had also been formed in many towns. The report proceeded to state the action of the officers with regard to the Scotch Education Bill, Parliamentary election, and other matters. It was stated that in response to a circular issued by the committee, upwards of thirty organisations connected with the Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, and Free Church Methodist bodies, had, during the month, endorsed the platform of the Manchester Conference. It was resolved that it be recommended that a committee for electoral purposes be formed, consisting of representatives from the committees of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, with the central committee, and that a guarantee fund be raised. Resolutions were also passed with regard to political action in special constituencies and other matters.

THE MEDIEVAL CURSE.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has come upon an early MS. of the Athanasian Creed in the public library at Utrecht—a very early copy he believes, as early as the seventh century at least, which contains the damnable clauses in their perfection. Canon Swainson does not think it is so old, but if the opinion of the paleographer who assigns it to the

seventh century is confirmed, as we believe it will be, we suppose nobody will have the courage to object to clauses which go back so far as the seventh century. The Right Rev. Bench would, we fear, almost prefer to be damned under a creed as old as the seventh century to being saved under one of later date. But the world in general is not so obsequious to dates.—*Spectator*.

Religious and Denominational News.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. S. MARTIN.

A very interesting meeting took place at Westminster Chapel on Wednesday night, on the occasion of the Rev. S. Martin completing the thirtieth year of his ministry. The body of the chapel was well filled with the members of the church and congregation, and there was a large attendance of neighbouring ministers. The service commenced with singing and prayer, the Rev. W. Farrer leading the devotions, and returning thanks to God for all the good which had been wrought by the labours of this church in the evangelisation of the neighbourhood, and for the souls which had been brought to Christ through the preaching of the pastor.

The Rev. S. MARTIN, in expressing his pleasure at seeing so many friends present, indulged in the hope that as far as possible all personal allusions to himself might be spared. Their object should be to exalt Christ supremely, and he desired that this should never be forgotten.

The Rev. W. ROBERTS, of Holloway, said it was hardly possible on such an occasion to omit all personal references. He referred to the long course of public usefulness which Mr. Martin had been privileged to pursue at Westminster, and bore testimony to his high appreciation of him as a friend and brother minister. The Rev. S. MINTON, M.A., rejoiced to have this opportunity of showing his sympathy for another section of the Church of Christ. He regretted to find in this country neighbouring churches, holding in nineteen points out of twenty, or in ninety-nine out of a hundred, the same views, knowing as little of each other as if the one were Hindoos and the other Mahomedans. He testified his high respect for Mr. Martin, and congratulated the church worshipping there on the possession of such a pastor. The Rev. R. ASHTON, as the oldest Congregational minister in London, excepting the Rev. T. James, rejoiced to have taken part in laying the foundation-stone of this place of worship, and returned thanks to the Great Head of the Church for all the spiritual good that had been wrought. Mr. BRIDGOD, as treasurer, bore testimony to the cordial feeling which had, during Mr. Martin's ministry, ever characterised the relations between pastor and people.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P., said, although he had not severed his connection with Weigh-house Chapel, in which he had so long been associated with his esteemed friend, Mr. Binney, circumstances had caused him to reside in the neighbourhood of this place of worship, and he had felt his soul strengthened by the discourses which he had heard from time to time from their respected minister. The age required reality in religion, and no one who heard Mr. Martin could doubt his earnestness, and his desire to bring the principles of Christianity to bear upon practical life. He believed that the world was not to be converted merely by pulpit ministrations, but by Christian men manifesting a real regard for the wants and necessities of those around them, and he rejoiced to know the great work which was being done in this direction by the church meeting in this place. He had been requested on this occasion to present Mr. Martin with a free-will offering of the esteem in which he was held by his people, in the shape of a purse, containing a cheque for two thousand guineas. He had been connected with many testimonials, but he never knew an instance in which there had been so much readiness to respond to the call on the part of all to whom application had been made. The donors seemed to regard it as a privilege to do anything for a pastor whom they esteemed so highly; this, and not the idea that there was any obligation on the part of the recipient, was the feeling which he had everywhere met with. He had much pleasure in handing that testimonial to Mr. Martin.

Mr. DE SELINCOURT, one of Mr. Martin's deacons, expressed the great obligations which personally he owed to Mr. Martin.

The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, in responding, said, "You have crushed me by your kindness." The testimonial was to him a surprise, and how the secret could have been so well kept he could not conceive; the magnificence of the amount he felt to be overwhelming, but he was still more affected by the feeling which had led to such a presentation. He could not find words to express his gratitude, but he would strive by his future life, by future work, and by greater devotion to the salvation of souls, to manifest the obligations which he felt towards them for all their kindness. Mr. Martin alluded to the state of health in which he found himself at the present time, and throw out some suggestions to the church as to the future.

The Rev. J. HILES HITCHENS expressed the warm feelings of respect which he entertained for Mr. Martin, whom he had found ever ready to give him the benefit of his advice. The Rev. P. J. TURQUAND heartily bore testimony to the benefit which he had derived from Mr. Martin's brotherly inter-

course. His advice in times of difficulty he had found to be of the utmost value. The Rev. F. S. INGRAM trusted the day was far distant when the churches would be deprived of Mr. Martin's active labours. He believed that much of the spiritual benefit which had flowed from Mr. Martin's ministrations was associated with the physical weakness with which he had been tried.

Mr. MARTIN returned thanks to his ministerial brethren for all their kind utterances in reference to himself, and again expressing his sense of the kindness which he had received from all by whom he was surrounded, entreated for them all the richest spiritual blessings.

The proceedings were brought to a close with singing and the benediction.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL'S NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP.

If this be an age when it does not do to let the grass grow under our feet—a practice much in vogue in religious circles some thirty or forty years since—Mr. Hall, at Surrey, has ever shown himself, in this respect at least, fully able to read the signs of the times, and to heed the requirements of the age. The life of a London minister is an intensely laborious one, and of laborious men there are few who equal and none who surpass the Rev. Newman Hall. In a little while the dark and dingy octagon in which he and his people meet—the place sanctified by the lives and labours of a Sherman and a Rowland Hill, where crowds have been gathered to listen to the preaching of a Jay and a Parsons—where once a year the London Missionary Society has put forth its noblest advocates, whence many a prayer has gone up to heaven, where many a sinner has been saved, where many a profligate has been redeemed, where many a new song has been sung—will have passed away. Its days are numbered. Surrey Chapel will soon be but a memory of the past—a blessed and sacred memory no doubt in the hearts of hundreds and thousands in all parts of the world—but a memory nevertheless and nothing more. It has to come down. It has to be built upon. It has to be improved off the face of the earth—such is the universal law, and the place that knows it now will soon know it no more for ever.

It is a little further west, a little nearer the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the new Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, that Mr. Hall and his people intend to find a home and to erect a house of prayer. The site is one admirably suited for the purpose. Coming from Westminster Bridge, having passed under the railway arch, it will be the first thing that will strike a stranger. On the left are the far-famed engine works of Maudslay and Co. The New Cut, with its teeming myriads of sinners, is close by. On our right, at the back of the respectable shops of Westminster-road, is a labyrinth of bricks and mortar—where poverty that is not respectable in this land of mammon worship hides its diminished head. On each side roads branch off to the Elephant and Castle, and Kennington and Lambeth, and along these roads are the dwellings of the middle classes, in whose ranks the pastor, whether Churchman or Dissenter, finds his warmest advocates, and from whom he draws his most vigorous recruits. Last Tuesday this eligible property came into the hands of Mr. Hall and his friends. It was only paid for then. On Sunday it was dedicated to the service of God by a series of open-air services. For twelve hours, off and on, the place was the scene of open-air preaching. Of course many of the hearers were Surrey Chapel people, but there were many outsiders who were attracted thither. Agents were hard at work all day long, beating up recruits, and no doubt in the course of the day many a man who otherwise would have wasted his Sabbath-day, heard of that better land, the news of which is all the sweeter to those who labour and are heavy laden here. If it be the mission of the Gospel that it should appeal to the poor, in no part of London could Mr. Hall have found a site better adapted for the discharge of that mission than the one he has selected, and where it is to be trusted that the institutions of Surrey Chapel may take root and flourish with redoubled power. It is not always easy to transplant a church and people. In the present instance we not only believe that no loss will accrue, but that actually pastor and people will be all the better for the change.

At ten the service commenced. For a wonder the weather was favourable, though hot. Standing in the shade of a few trees that had somehow or other survived the attacks of the builders, Mr. Hall and the people repeated the Lord's Prayer; he then declared that the place was dedicated to the preaching of the Gospel, and repeated with solemn emphasis the text, "God so loved the world," &c., which, he said, was the first text that his mother had taught him, and which he had selected as specially appropriate to the day. The Rev. G. M. Murphy then offered up an earnest and fitting prayer, and gave out a hymn; the first hymn sung since the place had been secured for religious purposes—

Come, let us join our cheerful songs
With angels round the throne.

Mr. Hall followed with an address, in which he spoke of his hopes and purposes in connection with the contemplated building. He had been much cheered by aid and sympathy amongst all classes of society. The Marquis of Westminster had sent fifty pounds, the Duchess of Argyll had also been one of the contributors, so had the Earl of Shaftes-

bury, and people in the humblest classes had been equally ready to give what they could. One servant girl had brought him all her savings (10s.). He refused to take it. She wept when he did so, and he was obliged to receive it, on the understanding that were she, through ill-health or poverty, to require it, she should have it back again. Even the little children had been eager with their contributions. The Lord Jesus valued the gifts of the poor as well as of the rich, and he (Mr. Hall) was grateful to all—to all sections of the Christian Church, which had helped him in all parts of England and America. It would be all paid for by friends, as a token of their appreciation of an unsectarian Christianity, and of labours for the conversion of the poor. Surrey Chapel had always been an unsectarian place of worship, and so it would be in the new place. He longed to labour for the poor. They had trained 6,000 poor children in the old place, and had, by means of their Benevolent Society, distributed as much as 700l. a year among the poor. With their open-air and week-evening services, they had always kept in view the benefit of the poor, and he hoped the new place of worship would be a home for God's poor. Ichabod would have to be written on its walls if it were not so. Our aim was (Mr. Hall continued) to preach the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. He will fulfil His promise and satisfy His poor with bread. It was His prayer to God that there the poor might be gathered together—that there the rich might learn their real poverty—and that there the poorest might gain true riches. The services would be continued all day long. He hoped to be back there himself at ten. The Gospel they had to preach was worthy every one's acceptance. It was that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. He believed many a Hallelujah would arise from that place. After the people had sung—

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.

Mr. Hall vacated his stand, which was then occupied by Mr. Harrison, of the Southwark Mission, who gave out a hymn, after which another hymn was sung to attract hearers. And so throughout the day praying and preaching and singing went on, and thus, though no bishop had been retained for the purpose, though no expensive rite had to be gone through, there was a genuine consecration of the new site to God, and all seemed to feel that already where they stood was hallowed ground.

The Rev. Charles Croft, of Abbey Foregate Congregational Church, Shrewsbury, has accepted an unanimous invitation to become the pastor of Union Chapel, Plymouth, and will commence his work there on the first Sunday in August.

TOWCESTER CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This place of worship having undergone considerable alterations and improvements, was reopened on Monday, July 1. In the afternoon a tea-meeting was held in the Town Hall, which was attended by a large number of friends; and in the evening a very able sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Batchelor, of Glasgow.

KILBURN.—On Monday week the Rev. Dr. Angus laid the memorial-stone of a new schoolroom at Kilburn, which is being erected by the friends of the Canterbury-road Baptist Chapel, of which the Rev. T. Hall is pastor. Dr. Angus, who was presented with a silver trowel on the occasion, spoke very warmly of Mr. Hall and commended his labours to the support of his friends.

BUCKHURST HILL.—The recognition services in connection with the settlement of the Rev. W. H. Charlesworth, as the pastor of Buckhurst Hill Congregational Church, were held on Wednesday, June 26. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Thomas, J. G. Horton, E. S. Egg, James Knaggs, C. Dukes, H. T. Bevis, S. B. Talbot, Messrs. Westhorp, Fraser, and Halsey, deacons of the church, and Mr. John Lester (from the pastor's former church at Wolverhampton), took part. There were also present the Rev. John Curwen, Rev. Morgan Lloyd, (Leyton), Rev. V. R. Charlesworth, of Stockwell Orphanage, and other representative friends.

HACKNEY-ROAD.—On Monday evening, 1st inst., a numerously attended and interesting meeting was held in the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road, to bid farewell to the Rev. A. A. Ramsey on his retirement from the pastorate of Adelphi church, in anticipation of removal to Dewsbury. The Rev. W. Tyler presided; and was supported by the Revs. J. de K. Williams, W. Marshall, E. Price, and other friends, who, in terms of hearty fraternal sympathy expressed their regret at Mr. Ramsey's removal from the metropolis, with cordial good wishes for his future happiness and success. An address from the church and congregation, beautifully engrossed, illuminated, and framed, was presented to the retiring pastor, accompanied with a testimonial, in the form of a massive secretaire. There was further an elegant biscuit-box presented to Mrs. Ramsey.

BROUGHY FERRY.—The Presbyterian clergy of this town, five in number, have presented an address of sympathy and regard to the Rev. R. C. Jessop, B.A., lately pastor of the Congregational Church there, in which they say:—"Mr. Jessop came to a congregation unhappily divided with reference to the election of a pastor to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the previous pastor, in the hope that time would heal the breach. This hope not being realised, he voluntarily resigned his charge, and by this spontaneous and honourable act of retirement he has gained for himself the respect and sympathy of the whole

community. Now that he is about to leave us, we unite in commending him to the grace of God, and in wishing him a sphere worthy of his talents as a faithful preacher of the Gospel." Mr. Jessop made a suitable reply in acknowledgment of this unexpected and spontaneous expression of goodwill towards himself on the part of his brother clergymen.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—The settlement of the Rev. Alfred Cave, B.A., late of New College, who received some time since a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Berkhamstead, took place on Tuesday, July 2. The afternoon service commenced at half-past two, and was largely attended. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. John Bailey, of Bushey, after which Rev. L. Bevan, LL.B., of Tottenham-court-road Chapel, London, delivered an eloquent and comprehensive address on Congregational Principles. The usual questions were then asked of the church and pastor by the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Finchley, secretary to the Herts Congregational Union, and the recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. Archibald McMillan, of Craven Hill, London. A public tea was subsequently provided in the town hall. At the evening services, an impressive charge was delivered to the new pastor by the Rev. Dr. Halley, late principal of New College, from Paul's exhortation to Timothy, "Neglect not the gift that is in thee"; and the charge to the church and congregation was delivered by the Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Craven Chapel, London, from our Lord's words, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into the harvest." The Revs. George Bainton, James Cave, H. C. Leonard, M.A., George Rogers, and Alexander Scott were also present, and assisted at the services, which were well attended and excited much interest.

GOSPORT.—THE AMALGAMATED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.—Considerable interest has been exhibited by the Christian public in the bold step of uniting the two Congregational churches at Gosport, whose separation dated as far back as the year 1826. After a fair trial, we have to record that all has progressed most satisfactorily. The union was accomplished some two years since, and a new chapel built. The first anniversary of the opening of the new chapel was held on Wednesday last. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., preached two eloquent sermons, and in the course of his remarks said:—"I know churches languishing and distracted through division, where amalgamation ought to be attempted; and I think if they could see what has been done here they would be constrained to make the effort. The thing is beautiful and good. Your financial position is, I find, free from anxiety, though some 1,200l. is needed ere the whole debt will be paid. But you have the right spirit among you. I appeal to you and to strangers to show interest in you, and let this anniversary be marked by generous gifts." Tea was provided in the schoolroom, after which the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Jellie, gave a most encouraging statement, which showed all was working most harmoniously and prosperously. Mr. J. G. Blake, the treasurer, showed the revenue to have been, during the past year, 587l. 15s. 2d. Mr. Rowe gave a statement of the building fund, and Mr. Mumby furnished a detailed account of the working of the weekly offerings, which he termed a fixed voluntary system.

LEAMINGTON.—On Monday evening, 1st July, a large and influential assemblage gathered in Clemens-street Congregational Church, to welcome the Rev. W. J. Bain to his new pastorate there. The chapel was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Tea was served at half-past five, and at seven the special engagement of the evening commenced. Amongst the ministers and gentlemen present were the Revs. N. Salter, Baptist minister; J. M. Blackie, LL.B.; F. S. Attenborough, Leamington; J. Whewell, J. W. Kiddle, J. Sibree, Coventry; E. H. Delf, Secretary Warwickshire Congregational Association; H. J. Heathcote, Erdington; J. Scott James, Stratford-on-Avon; G. Shaw, Warwick; J. H. Banks, Wellingborough, &c., &c. The Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Edgbaston, who is Secretary of the Warwickshire Congregational Association, and was too indisposed to be present, expressed in his letter the warmest sympathy with Clemens-street and its new minister, and his conviction that the foundations were being laid of permanent prosperity and usefulness in connection with the church gathered there. The Rev. T. Arnold, one of the Secretaries of the Northamptonshire Congregational Association, who was prevented also from being present, expressed his great sorrow at Mr. Bain's removal from that county, where he had taken prominent part, and been a strength to Nonconformity. The proceedings of the evening meeting were opened by the Rev. G. Shaw, who read the Scripture and engaged in prayer. Mr. Sibree, of Coventry, was then called to the chair, and gave a brief sketch of the various fortunes of the chapel in Clemens-street. It was first the chapel in which Mr. Pope ministered; then it was sold, and was a kind of auction mart. Its next stage was as a theatre. That did not pay, though the proprietor expended upwards of 4,000l. on it. It came into the market, and was purchased by Mr. Sibree for the use of a congregation then worshipping in the Music Hall. It had been gradually altered till its theatrical appearance was almost obliterated, and probably in the projected changes which were contemplated, the whole interior would be transformed. Sergeant-Major Mark, secretary of the provisional committee, then read a statement as to the various steps by which Mr. Bain had been led

to give up his large sphere in Wellingborough and take up Clemens-street. Mr. Bain, in reply, expressed very warmly the feelings with which he looked back on the sphere he had left, and explained the motives and the hopes with which he took up Clemens-street. The Rev. E. Storrow having offered prayer, the Revs. W. Salter, Blackie, and Attenborough, expressed their cordial sympathy with Mr. Bain, and gave him a hearty welcome. Mr. Banks and the Rev. E. Storrow also addressed the meeting. The latter said that the question for the people in Clemens-street was—Have we a good reason for our existence as a congregation separate and independent? He thought that they had. Mr. Bain laid on the table the rough draught of the trust-deed of the chapel, and announced that in a very short time the chapel would be formally, as it was now really, held in trust for the Congregational body. It was also stated that it will require about 1,000l. to refund to Mr. Sibree his outlay, to complete the enlargement and attention of the chapel and the schools. No doubt for such a work funds will not long be wanting.

Colleges and Schools.

HACKNEY COLLEGE.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of this institution was held on Tuesday, July 3, at Mile-end-road Chapel. Thomas Scrutton, Esq., had been announced to take the chair, but was detained at a meeting in the City. In his absence the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, pastor of the chapel, presided. The Rev. Walter Baxendale offered prayer.

Mr. Samuel Holmes, one of the students, to whom had been awarded the first Homes's Jubilee Prize (20l.) for the present year, read the prize essay on "Christianity the Hope of the World." The writer was warmly congratulated by the Rev. W. Tarbotton, the Rev. S. M'All, and others. The second prize (10l.) had been awarded to Mr. Eastman.

The Rev. W. Bevan, on behalf of the secretary, read the annual report, which contained a reference to the subject of a change in our collegiate institutions, and went on to say:—

While the Christian ministry, as all will allow, affords scope for more than ordinary intelligence, experience has shown that it is best discharged when the mind is enriched with varied and especially with sound learning. In our own case any high literary attainments have not been made a condition of entrance upon the college course. It has been felt a duty to assist those who, although their previous advantages have been few, have well improved such as were within their reach. No pains have been spared to call out and strengthen the mental powers, and not the least, the power of imparting what is learnt. Biblical and systematic theology, the sacred art of homiletics, and of the pastoral charge; classics and philosophy, natural and moral, with whatever beside could be introduced as part of a liberal education, have been objects of earnest attention. The principle adopted has been the familiar one that "knowledge is power"—an assertion which will apply with at least equal force to the faculty by which knowledge is acquired and communicated. Men who have passed through this training, and who in many a sphere of domestic and foreign labour are giving "full proof of their ministry," attest the success with which this plan has been pursued, and have gained for this institution a standing which it will be no slight honour for those who superintend its affairs to sustain and justify.

The report proceeded to state that a high value continued to be placed upon the occasional services of the students as supplies, and that the applications for admission to the college are fully equal to the vacancies to be filled up. Since the last anniversary five students have been received to the full benefits of the institution. Mr. Timson had commenced his labours at Royston; Mr. Bygrave, having honourably terminated, with the assistance of friends, his connection with the London Missionary Society, had settled at Belvedere; Mr. W. H. Cole had accepted a co-pastorate at Castle Hedingham; and Mr. J. Samuels had left the college for more directly evangelistic labour. The report noticed the deaths of the Rev. John Davies and the Rev. E. Nicholls, former students; and of valued friends of the institution in the persons of Mr. W. E. Franks, Mr. S. Saddington, and Mr. Crane, of Finchley, the last-named of whom had left to the college a reversionary legacy of 1,000l.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, who conducted the theological examination, read a report which expressed satisfaction with the result, and congratulated the conductors of the institution on the prospect of the students examined becoming faithful and useful ministers. The Rev. W. Bevan read the report of Mr. Fielding, who announced that the seventeen sketches of sermons from a text supplied, and with no reference-book except the Bible, had been eminently successful. The report of Dr. Evans, professor of Cheshunt College, the examiner in classics, Hebrew, metaphysics, logic, and mathematics, declared that the total result of the examination reflected great credit both on the ability of the teachers and the aptness of the students.

The Rev. J. E. Richards, secretary, mentioned that this was the thirtieth annual meeting which he had attended without a single exception. He could not expect to attend many more, but he felt an undiminished attachment to the institution. Letters had been received from the Rev. Joseph Hall, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, and the Rev. Charles Jukes, missionary to Madagascar, regretting their inability to be present at this meeting. Mr. Jukes

said:—"I feel, more than ever, my obligations to the college, and to you (the Rev. S. McAll) as its president, for the advantages I have received there; not only my ministerial training, but much of the enthusiasm I have for foreign mission work, is, I believe, owing to my residence in the college." Mr. Richards read the financial statement, which showed a balance of 120*l.* against the institution, although the year commenced with 118*l.* in its favour. The expenditure of the year had been 2,795*l.*

The Rev. A. McAulane referred to some of the preachers of past days who had been students at Hackney, mentioning especially Dr. Reed, Dr. Tidman, and Dr. Gill, and expressed a hope that it would be the aim of the college more than ever to make their students good, earnest, powerful, orthodox, evangelical preachers of the glorious Gospel. He moved the adoption of the report. The Rev. Thomas Sissons, in seconding the motion, expressed the hope that whatever changes might be decided upon, the "house system" would not disappear. The residence of students in Hackney College was the more valuable from their being brought in contact with one another in spiritual matters. The resolution was carried.

The Rev. W. Tyler proposed the second resolution:—

That being deeply impressed with the close connection that exists between an efficient ministry and the prosperity of the Christian Church, this meeting devoutly wishes the success of all our collegiate institutions, earnestly desiring that, whatever is done or attempted in order to raise their literary advantages, may be attended with the signs of a steadfast attachment to evangelical truth, and an ever-increasing zeal in its diffusion.

The Rev. W. Tarbottom seconded the resolution, which was carried, and a vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

REGENT'S PARK COLLEGE.

On the evening of the 3rd inst. the annual closing *soirée* of the Baptist College, Regent's Park, was held at the college. Dr. Underhill presided. After making a few appropriate remarks, the Chairman called upon the Rev. J. Angus, D.D., President of the College, to present the report of the session just ended. Dr. Angus stated that during the past year thirty-seven students in all had attended classes at the college, of whom twenty-two were ministerial students, and three others were lay students who intended next session to enter upon a course of theological studies with a view to the ministry. Four ministerial students were leaving at the end of this session shortly to take charge of churches, and to fill their places the committee had received applications from ten young men who were desirous of studying for the ministry. Dr. Angus then proceeded to read the various reports that had been sent in from the examiners, all of which were favourable, the result being as gratifying to the tutors as creditable to the young men. The examiners were—in classics, matriculation, and first and second B.A. classes, Rev. Nath. Jennings, M.A.; in mathematics, Mr. John Bridge, M.A.; in chemistry, Dr. Wright; in the Bible Handbook, Rev. S. H. Booth; in logic, W. Medley, M.A.; in Wayland's Moral Science, Rev. C. Bailhache; in Greek Testament, Dr. Angus; and in Divinity, Revs. J. H. Millard and H. C. Leonard. All the examiners testified to the high degree of proficiency shown by the students in their answers on the examination papers, indicating as they did that most of the students had thoroughly mastered the subjects they had studied. Alluding to financial matters, Dr. Angus spoke with regret on what seemed to be a lessening of the interest taken by the churches in this college. He said that during the past year twelve churches fewer had made collections for the college than in the preceding year, showing a diminution of income from that source of 100*l.*, so that it might yet be necessary to make an appeal to the churches, notwithstanding several handsome donations that had been received. It was therefore to be feared that the year would end with a deficit—not intellectual, but financial.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel to give his address to the students. After being warmly applauded, Mr. Noel said that he wished it to be understood that while his remarks were specially intended for students, they would be of such a nature as to apply to every Christian present. He reminded his hearers of the objects of life—to love God, to live to Christ, to grow in personal holiness, to edify the church, and to seek the salvation of souls. He also referred to the means for the attainment of these objects, urging the duty of preaching Christ as more important than well-written essays or discourses upon popular subjects, or diving into current speculation—the Gospel of Christ was to be preached as a reality. He said Garrick was once asked by a clergyman how it was that tragedians always make their hearers weep while ministers send theirs to sleep? Garrick's reply was, "Sir, we represent fiction as though it were truth, you talk of truth as if it were fiction." Mr. Noel further said that to preach Christ it was necessary to live Christ, to study God's word, and to pray much, and concluded with an assurance that a due regard for the objects of life and use of the means for their attainment would be followed by the five-fold blessings of holiness, usefulness, happiness, hopefulness, heaven. The speaker's earnest appeal to the students to be real and large-hearted in their work was appreciated and earnestly responded to by the hearers.—Professor Chase, of Brown's University, Rhode Island, in a feeling speech moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Noel. The Rev. J. W.

Todd, D.D., of Forest-hill, cordially seconded it. The Rev. B. Millard, of Jamaica, then offered prayer for the ministerial students leaving, and the meeting closed.

RAWDON COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Education Society was held on Wednesday, June 26, at Rawdon College. The Rev. Dr. Green, president of the society, was in the chair, and many ministers and other supporters of the institution were present. After a brief speech from the Chairman, the Rev. J. P. Chown read the report, which stated that the session commenced with twenty-three students, including five probationaries. Five had been called to pastoral charges. The preaching engagements of the students had been largely increased, a considerable majority of the students being occupied in ministering every Lord's-day. To the usefulness and acceptance of their labours gratifying testimony had been borne. Amongst the losses of friends of the college that of Mr. Henry Angus, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was specially alluded to. There was still a deficiency in the funds of the institution. The increasing need of such colleges was referred to, and a belief expressed that great good would follow from the recent conference of the representatives of different colleges. It was thought that some lasting memorial of the names and work of Drs. Steadman and Godwin, so long associated with the college, should be established; and it was intended to raise a sum of 1,000*l.* to be invested in trustees as "The Steadman and Godwin Scholarship," for the aid of one or more students during their college course, and especially to assist them in their graduating at the university. More than 700*l.* was already in hand, and those who were able were appealed to to make up what yet remained to be subscribed. The reports of the tutors detailed the different subjects which had been studied in the respective classes, and the results of the examinations as reported by the examiners, with the number of marks gained by the students in their respective classes, presenting a very high average of excellence. Mr. William Stead, the treasurer, stated the financial position of the society. The income from all sources was about 1,500*l.*, which was more satisfactory than the two preceding years, but the expenditure was 1,618*l.*, leaving a deficit of 118*l.*—the cost of repairs to the building being nearly 100*l.* over ordinary year. The Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had been very much satisfied with the rapid, and as he believed sound progress which the course of study through which they passed produced. Considering the disadvantageous circumstances under which many of them began their work, he saw nothing to account for the rapidity of the progress which they made but the wisdom with which their studies were directed and the Christian spirit of the men, which inspired them with a determination to give their hearts to the work. Mr. Thos. Aked (Scarbro') seconded the adoption of the report. The Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Barran, in supporting the motion, urged the claims of the college to increased support, which he believed could be easily obtained by a little effort. After a few words from the Rev. James Mursell, the report and financial statement were unanimously adopted. On the motion of the Rev. J. W. Butcher, Leeds, seconded by the Rev. W. H. Ibberson, Bradford, a vote of thanks was accorded to the treasurer, secretary, and members of the committee, who were reappointed. After some other votes of thanks, an essay by Mr. Thomas Bentley, one of the retiring senior students, on the "Work of the Apostle Paul in Liberating Christianity from Judaism," was read, followed by a sermon from Mr. Jamieson, a junior student, on "Stony Ground Hearers." In the evening, after devotional services conducted by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, and G. W. Bannister, Shipley, an impressive address was delivered to the students by the Rev. Isaac Lord, of Birmingham, on "Characteristics of our Lord's Teaching as a Pattern to Ministers." Mr. Chown, in offering the thanks of the assembly to Mr. Lord, referred to the ready kindness of the latter in undertaking the service at short notice, in consequence of the impaired health of the Rev. C. Vince; and announced that the next session of the college would be opened on Wednesday, September 4, by a devotional service, when the president would deliver an address.

Correspondence.

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED—IF!

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is sometimes useful in politics to consider, as a speculative exercise, what would have happened if we had acted differently, just as it is useful in war, says Count Moltke, to study the mistakes of past generalship. Will you give me leave, as one holding an opinion very gradually formed, but which excludes me from present politics, to consider in your columns what would have happened if our leaders had not given us the *mot d'ordre* a few years ago to change our front on the questions of education. I know that many of your readers will think me a bore; but there is no surer method of extinguishing free discussion than by suppressing all intermediate or *post facto* beliefs, and restricting utterance to the people who have always known their own minds, and who take extreme reactionary views on either side, as if they alone were fit to

prophecy in the congregation. Five-and-twenty years ago, I remember, it was just as dangerous to advocate secularism among the Dissenters as it is now to sign a Round Robin remonstrating against the favourite policy, or to hold up one's hand against leaving religious teaching to vagrant ladies, Sunday-school teachers, or clerical personalities. I have signed no Robin, but I am astonished at the policy, and still more at the tone of some of our present leaders.

When Sir James Graham proposed his factory education bill, Mr. Edward Baines, Mr. Parsons, of Ebley, and many other writers, taught us afresh the old doctrine of Dissent, that the State has, of right, no more to do with the education than with the clothing or the feeding of the people—its grand duty being to let them alone. The doctrine was, that all education, to be worthy of the name, must be religious; and since a secular system, the only politically fair one, could not be religious, the State ought not to be permitted to meddle with a duty which belonged of right to the parent. It was taught us, moreover, that a purely secular system of State teaching is practically impossible. You cannot explain the meaning of the words in any average English book, without entering upon the department of morals and religion. You cannot teach modern history without explaining at every turn the doctrines of Christianity, and their perversions. And you can attempt nothing more hopeless than to bring up a child properly who has been led to think of religion as separated by a wide gulf in form and substance from all his other knowledge.

We were further taught that if the State might rightly set up a secular system of education, it might rightly train its secular schoolmasters; and since, according to the theory, these should be educated and appointed altogether irrespective of their religious profession and character, the end would inevitably be to send forth a race of teachers indifferent, and perhaps hostile, to the highest objects of tuition. But the Schoolmaster himself is the school; he teaches much more than he utters. He teaches by his conduct, by his silence, by his temper, and even by his sneers. It was felt, therefore, that Dissenters could not agree as parties to any system which risked a future of Voltairian teaching to the English people, similar to that of the schoolmasters of France and Germany.

Lastly, it used to be admitted that the institution of a purely secular system of State teaching supported by taxation, even if practicable, would inflict grievous wrong upon millions of consciences who never could be brought to think it a justifiable compromise. At that time the conscientiousness of the clergy in resisting the plan of the secularists was more believed in than it is at present. It was held, I think justly, to be monstrous to attempt to force all the clergy to pay rates to support secular schools—such a proceeding being to repeat the error of an "anti-Church" rate on our former persecutors. For these reasons we resisted all interference of the State with education. We said, leave the country, leave the churches, leave the various voluntary agencies to their own devices and endeavours. There is always the strong parental instinct to rely on, operative in all except the lowest of the low, which leads to some sort of training. These two forces, that of the churches and that of the parents, are gradually but surely overtaking the population. If a certain fraction of the children be left uncared for, and a larger still ill-educated, better risk all the terrible evils of that residuum than sacrifice the priceless blessings of free education and of joint endeavour on the part of the Christian communities. It is not worth while to destroy the richest product of English civilisation, its religious and moral and intellectual voluntarism, for the sake of converting all this country into a drilled image of the Prussian despotism. Besides, it was said, if you once concede the principle of State education the religious instinct in the nation will be too strong both for you and your secular theories of political equality, and you will find that you have given up the very key to your whole political position in the anti-State-church controversy; for your adversaries will turn upon your numerous unsecular followers, and demand of them at what age it is proper for the State to cease to teach religion? If it may pay for the Scriptural instruction of a child, as the Round Robin says that it may, why not for the religious instruction of a man? Thus wrote and thought the Nonconformists of that day.

Years rolled on. The scientific secularists and the ecclesiastical party played into each other's hands. The general outcry for State aid to education became too strong to be resisted by Government. The system of grants from the Committee of Privy Council was established. The Nonconformists were for the most part excluded from sharing them by their own principles. The lion's share, as well as the lamb's, fell to the Church of England. The educational system of the State was becoming one immense auxiliary to the Church of England, and to the Roman Catholics. Then, said our leaders, What do we? Know ye not that Anglicanism is licking up the children as an ox licketh up the grain? And they listened to the men who cried out for endowments and grants for ourselves, as the Israelites cried out for a king that they might be like other nations. Let me say, in plain English, they sacrificed their principle to a policy of fear. They would not stand by and see the children of the country educated in Anglicanism; and, in order to prevent that, they

consented to receive State grants to schools in which their own religion was supreme. This intermediate stage, however, could not possibly last long. The result was too obvious. Anglicans could now parry every thrust of the Liberationists by one question—"At what age does it become so sinful and wrong for the State to support the teaching of religion? Is it at fourteen, sixteen, or twenty? And will you explain to us the principle on which it is right for you to receive State grants in aid for your schools, but to refuse them for your churches, and to denounce our State-supported worship?" There could be but one issue. If the Dissenters were resolved on retaining their share of the grants, they must fall back, in sheer logical consistency, on a new theory of State education, and insist on its secularisation for all parties alike. Here, then, we are, in this year of grace, 1872, with the Birmingham League dancing in front of the ark for very joys advocating a State secular system as the one thing needful; the very evil which we denounced and spat upon in the last generation.

I will not venture to write what I think of our present political and theological situation. But it may not be wholly useless to inquire what would have happened if we had stood fast on the intelligible principle that the State has no place in the school, any more than in the Church. I think these results would have followed—

1. Nonconformity would have been most happily compelled to support its own schools—schools in which were found only the children of parents who valued above all things else a full, daily, attractive teaching of religion both by precept and example by religious schoolmasters.

2. Nonconformity would have been compelled to open its eyes to the truth that it is no part of its primary vocation or duty to run a neck-and-neck race with the Church of England, or with the rest of the nation, in educating the people. Let the nation educate its children in its own way. If it prefers Anglicanism, that is much better than Bhuddism, or Nothingarianism: we are not responsible; and moreover we have no power to hinder the choice of the majority. So far as children are concerned our duty ends with our own, and with those whose parents we can persuade to allow us to bring them up in the true knowledge of God. We, like the State, have no special concern with the secular education of Anglican or infidel children, any more than with clothing or feeding them. It is the duty of the parents. Our primary business as churches in this matter, is to meditate and practise religious truth for ourselves, next to deliver a testimony respecting the duty of parents, and of the State in the care of the English people, and lastly to suffer with dignity whatever loss, depreciation, or inferiority of status may come upon us for fidelity to God and conscience, to Scripture and primitive Christianity. From the moment when Nonconformity began to attempt what it mistook for a beneficent rivalry with the Anglican Church in numbers, both as to schools and congregations, irrespective of knowledge and character, it has lost more and more of its spiritual power, yes and not a little of its social prestige. May we not also say that its affairs of late have been drifting into the hands of men many of whom do not scruple to supplement lack of edge and culture by mere violence, and who give the surest sign of secondary capacity in an unscrupulous habit of bullying their opponents, as if Dissent could gain anything by vulgarity. A low cheap "religious" press may even yet be our ruin.

3. I cannot but believe that the issue of such a policy, a policy founded on a consistent idea, and defended with pluck and patience through all difficulties, would before this time have told immensely upon our public position. The one thing that popular Anglicanism, with its many faces and contradictory "judgments," dreads, is a consistent religious principle. A principle is always making way, even when a party is down. And so it would have been with us, had we "stuck unto the testimony" that the State ought not to touch education at all, because education to be complete must be religious, and because religion is beyond the province of the State, then at least we should not have been chargeable with holding three different sets of doctrines in thirty years. And most influences now at work would have favoured the political authority of such a party. What we lost in children we should have gained in men. What we sacrificed in extension we should have gained in height and depth. What we suffered on one side would have turned to great rejoicing on the other. At present our Liberation movement is entangled at every step by the colourable imputation that we have become the advocates of a "godless" State education. Granted that that imputation is unfair, so far as the intention of the leaders is concerned, I do not feel sure it is wholly unfair as to the result which would ensue, should their policy ever prevail. The experience of Jermyn-street and University College is suggestive. We have France and Germany also before us to show what irreligious State-trained schoolmasters and professors can do for any people. And it cannot be denied that all the stress of the present policy is on the side of the secular element in instruction.

4. Once more, what would have happened? Suppose that ninety-hundredths of the children of the nation had been brought up under the clergy, as Anglicans; suppose

that the State education had resulted in building and filling an enormous multitude of schools with the children of the people, does any man seriously believe that the children would have been the less fitted for receiving the subsequent influence of religious Nonconformity? Every child who has been taught to read the Bible in an Anglican school, is ripe for conversion into a Nonconformist, or something better, as soon as he leaves school. Whether he will so be converted, depends a good deal on what Nonconformity is in his own locality. If it be not a thing more glorious than the Church of England, I do not see why he should be converted to it. But if Nonconformity in any locality be a spiritual force, be a representative of Divine truthfulness, nobleness, benignity, what is to hinder the myriads of episcopally educated children eventually becoming its adherents? In one word, suffer me to say that I would have Dissenters pay more attention to reform in their own thinking, worship, and ways of going on, and much more attention to the integrity and homogeneity of their own principles, than to the mere struggle for outward equality in numbers with the Church of England. If we do this, all devout men will be drawn to us. Sound reasoners in Church and State will by degrees assent to our principles, and nothing can hinder final victory. But if we violently tear ourselves from the Liberal party, and insist on extreme and intolerant positions, I fear we may go from bad to worse, till our intellectual condition, to say nothing of our spiritual state, becomes the wonder of Christendom.

If you print this, Mr. Editor, I shall be obliged to you, not simply on personal grounds, but as affording evidence that all Nonconformists have not resolved on the tyrannical suppression of every opinion except that which is fashionable at the passing hour.

I must apologise for the length of this outbreak, and beg for the favourable consideration of the only lines on education I have written doing all this prolonged and agitating controversy.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD WHITE.

MR. HUGHES'S ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The extraordinary statistics quoted by Mr. Hughes in supporting his amendment to Mr. Miall's motion, and referred to in your leading article of last week, were exposed by Mr. John Shoveller, of the Registrar-General's office, in a letter to the *Guardian* and the *Nonconformist* in June, 1870.

There had appeared, in a previous number of the *Guardian*, an article of the same drift as Mr. Hughes's speech, founded upon a return from the Registrar-General's office made to the House of Commons (No. 243) in May, 1870, in which the *Guardian*, after quoting certain figures, called attention to the apparent decrease of Nonconformist places of worship since 1851. This is the return of which Mr. Hughes has made use, and which also has he misunderstood. The return is headed, "Return of the Total Number of Places of Meeting for Religious Worship in England and Wales, certified to the Registrar-General under the Act 15 & 16 Vic. cap. 38, up to the 1st day of January, 1869, and still on the Register, distinguishing the total number of places so certified by each religious denomination (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 156, of Session 1852-3)." Now, the blunder made by Mr. Hughes arose, as probably it did before, from his not noticing the fact, plainly enough stated, however, that this return is a "CONTINUATION" return, and represents the number of places registered since the previous return, and not the total number registered altogether. Mr. Shoveller, who is an official authority upon this point, and who probably compiled both documents, wrote in 1870 to explain them as follows:—

The assumption of the *Guardian* is based upon a total misapprehension of the facts. I have before me a copy of the return made to the House of Commons, dated 22nd February, 1853, where it is shown that from the passing of the Toleration Act to 1st July, 1852, 54,804 Nonconformist places of worship had been registered at general or at quarter sessions in the Bishops or in the Archdeacons' Court.

From forty-three archdeaconries, four counties, and upwards of 250 cities and boroughs, returns of "no registry" were received. It is probable that in some localities the civil, and in others the ecclesiastical courts, were exclusively resorted to. The laxity with which these records were kept, shows that a considerable addition to the 54,804 should be made to obtain an approximate estimate of the strength of Nonconformity during the past century and a half.

At the census of 1851 there were 20,400 places of worship not belonging to the Established Church. Of these, 17,000 were separate buildings, by which is understood buildings set apart wholly for public worship.

Since the passing of the Act 15 & 16 Vic. cap. 38 (in 1852) there have been certified, and on the register at 31st December last, 17,589 places of worship. Allowing for the few chapels certified under this and subsequent statutes, which had been previously registered at the sessions or bishops' courts, also for the buildings existing at the census of 1851, and since disused, there still remains a large number added to, and not deducted from, the 20,400, as the writer in the *Guardian* hastily concludes.

His mistake arose from comparing the facts at 1851, as shown by the census, with the returns made to the Registrar-General since July, 1852.

Mr. Shoveller goes on to suggest that the ecclesiastical authorities might allow a repetition of the census

of 1851, but Sir, as we know, the ecclesiastical authorities are too wise to do this.

I don't think, that "Tom Brown" was celebrated for his proficiency in arithmetic at Rugby School. I doubt if Mr. Thomas Hughes will be any more celebrated. In this instance he has, no doubt, been misled by others; but when a public man takes official figures stating an increase, and thinks they mean a decrease, he ought to be cautious how he uses figures again. Mr. Hughes, however, is of so candid a mind, that, having had his error pointed out to him, he will, no doubt, publicly withdraw his absurd statistics.

Yours faithfully,
H. S. S.

July 8th.

THE BENNETT JUDGMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I correct your statement in reference to myself (July 4, p. 682)?

My feelings in reference to the Bennett judgment are that, though some may regard it as a disaster, it ought not on either side to be treated as a party triumph.

I rejoice that the question, whether a clergyman is to be extruded from his benefice, is answered by lawyers, whose business it is to construe language, rather than by theologians.

My wish for the Church is that it may be as wide as the teaching of our Lord and His apostles (Mark ix. 39, 40, xvi. 16; Eph. vi. 24; 1 John iv. 2).

Sir, I am your obedient servant,
JOHN ALLEN.

Prees, Shrewsbury, July 6, 1872.

Imperial Parliament.

SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Friday evening, the Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this bill, going over its principal features. The population of Scotland had, he urged, outgrown the existing system. This bill had this advantage over the act of 1870, that a national system and an education rate were no novelties as in England, nor was there that fear of undenominational schools in Scotland which existed in England. The bill gave power to levy a school rate, but which was only to be resorted to when the necessary funds could not be otherwise obtained. On the religious question his grace spoke at considerable length, holding that it was left by the bill to be dealt with by the local authorities, but the rights of individuals were protected by a conscience clause as in England.

About a conscience clause there had never been any difficulty, for, though not an enactment, it had been laid down by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, as also, he believed, by the Free Church, that all scholars in their schools should have the benefit of the secular instruction without being obliged to accept the religious instruction. It was common, therefore, in parishes containing a few scattered Roman Catholics for their children to attend the parish schools, withdrawing from the religious instruction, and no complaint had to his knowledge ever been made of any attempt to proselytise on the part of the schoolmaster or clergy. In some parts there was a feeling against the time-table conscience clause. Now, this was practically the first time any power of compulsion over parents had been given, and it had been felt in England that when Parliament gave local bodies or a central authority so large a power, which in some cases might affect severely the pecuniary resources of families, and possibly even touch their conscientious scruples, it was bound to see that the religious scruples of parents would be respected. A time-table conscience clause was, therefore, necessary, this being merely a regulation that any religious instruction should be given at certain definite hours, that the children of Dissenting parents might be withdrawn, for if it were mixed up with the secular instruction Parliament would have no security that such scruples would be respected. He hoped, therefore, that noble lords opposite connected with rural populations which did not see the Parliamentary bearing of the question would explain, to their constituents he might say—for there were communities which were more or less represented and guided by members of that House—that Parliamentary security for the operation of a conscience clause necessitated such an arrangement. Before he touched upon the religious difficulty, he wished to point out one difference between this bill and the English Act. The English Act absolutely prohibited the catechism from being taught in schools. The present bill contained no such clause, and the reason of the difference between the two bills was that, whereas the catechism of the Church of England was accepted in this country as the form of a dogma of a particular religious body, the Westminster Confession was generally adopted by all the Presbyterian religious bodies in Scotland. It appeared to him to be the duty of Parliament to leave dogmatic religious teaching entirely free, upon the sole condition that secular education was thrown completely open to all religious denominations.

His grace then referred to other provisions of the bill, such as the position of teachers and the appointment of local commissioners, and expressed his fear that any further delay in arriving at a fair settlement might result in a purely secular system, which he strongly deprecated. Although the Act of 1870 had been wisely accepted as a compromise by both the Church of England and a large portion of the Dissenting Churches in this country, no man could deny that a very alarming agitation had been got up against the principles of that Act, and against any remaining relics of religious education which were preserved by it. Even men for whom he had the highest respect showed a ten-

dency to adopt a purely secular system of education. He regarded such a system as an impossible ideal, and as such he hoped it would remain at least during the present generation. It would be very strange, indeed, if in this Christian country no child was to be allowed to receive any religious teaching whatever in our schools. His objection to the secular system was that it put positive obstructions in the way of religious education. The advocates of the secular system recommended that the masters should be actually prohibited from giving religious instruction, and that religious instruction should be given neither in the same place nor by the same men as the secular instruction was given. That was putting absolute legislative restrictions upon religious education, and he could not be one to recommend such a system to Parliament. He believed that the people of this country were determined, as far as they could, to have a religious education; and his objection to the secular system was that, in regard to a great mass of the people of Scotland, if they did not receive religious instruction at those schools, it was certain they would not receive it anywhere else. Why, what was the real necessity under which they were called to legislate at all on the subject of education? Was it not because the Churches had failed to overtake the growing wants of the people? And, therefore, unless the opportunity for religious instruction was given in the national schools, it was almost certain that a large proportion of the people would get no religious instruction at all. It had been suggested that they should legalise the use and wont of the Scottish people in regard to religious education; but he said let them leave religious education to that use and wont, which were far more powerful than any law that they could pass. They might leave religious education with perfect safety in the hands of the Scottish nation. That bill, he believed, would do for the whole of the people of Scotland that which the older system had unquestionably done for a great portion of them. (Cheers.)

The Duke of RICHMOND agreed with the noble duke in recognising both the necessity of religious education and the desirableness of avoiding delay, inasmuch as experience had shown that delay often led in the end to measures much less satisfactory than were first proposed. He regretted to say that this measure was inferior to that introduced by the noble duke in 1869, for, whilst that was a bill to improve the parochial schools, this was one to put an end to the existing system altogether. He could not accept the noble duke's estimate of the present condition of education in Scotland; and as to factory operatives, he had always heard that they included a great number of Irish. (Hear, hear.) He would not offer any objection to the second reading, but, after the manner in which the noble duke had spoken of religious education, he must point out that there was within the four corners of the bill no recognition of religion whatever. In fact, the 75th clause seemed rather to intimate that religion was to be swept out of the public schools. He should propose amendments in which, to quote the language of the Lord Advocate, he would neither prescribe nor proscribe religion, but in which he would seek to recognise it. He thought the proposed Scottish Education Department in London unsatisfactory, and he reminded their lordships of the statement of the noble duke, that he would not obey any ukase which the Marquis of Ripon might issue with regard to Scotland. Sharing the noble duke's distrust of the Education Committee, he would move amendments designed to make the proposed new department a Scotch and not an English one. He feared also that the school boards were so constructed as to expose the educational standard to the danger of being lowered. He regarded the classes respecting the masters as of the greatest importance, and thought that they would require the greatest care. He considered that the conscience clause in the bill was a very bad one, and that it would be desirable to substitute for it the provision contained in the English Act. In a word, he would do his best in committee to increase the efficiency of the measure, and to make it more palatable to the people of Scotland. (Cheers.)

After a few observations from the Earl of Airlie in support of the bill, from Lord Montagu, who hoped the measure would not be regarded as a precedent for Ireland, and from the Earl of Rosebery, who announced his determination to resist the application of the rates to the teaching of denominational religion, the bill was read a second time.

THE LORDS AND THE BALLOT BILL.

At the meeting of the Lords on Monday, the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Ballot Bill were considered. There was a very crowded attendance.

Lord RIFON said that the other House had adopted the principle of the scrutiny clause out of deference to their lordships, but had thought it right to take further securities for the maintenance of secrecy. The Duke of RICHMOND said that the Commons' amendment would enable the vote to be better traced, and as this carried out his own views, he should offer no opposition to the amendment. The Lords' amendment to the scrutiny clause as amended by the Commons was then agreed to.

Lord RIFON then moved that their lordships do not insist on the word "secretly," which raised the question of the optional ballot. He strongly appealed to them not to insist upon an amendment which destroyed the whole character of the bill. It would have been better to throw out the measure on the second reading than to adopt the illusory ballot, which ate out the heart of the bill.

The Duke of RICHMOND, in recommending their lordships to insist upon their amendment, disputed the assertion of Lord Ripon as to the feeling of the country by quoting South-West Yorkshire and other elections against the returns for North-West Yorkshire and Tamworth, which had been relied upon by the President of the Council. Believing that the great bulk of the country was not in favour of secret voting, he declared that the majority ought not to be coerced by the minority. Under the bill as it stood those who wished to vote secretly could have as much secrecy as they pleased. The amendment which their lordships had adopted on his recommendation had been brought forward with due thought and deliberation, and he asked them to give those who wished to vote openly an opportunity of doing so.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND regretted that he felt bound on this occasion to vote against his party. He was not disposed to look upon the ballot with favour, and the course taken by its former opponents had done much to shake his faith in public men. He saw, however, many strong objections to an optional ballot, and their lordships would, he thought, show true courage in retreating from an untenable position.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH recommended their lordships to insist upon the optional ballot.

Lord GREY said that he intended to support the amendment which limited the duration of the bill, but their lordships would be cutting the ground from under them on that question unless the ballot were tried in a form and manner satisfactory to its advocates.

Lord RUSSELL, premising that he had had great Parliamentary experience on this subject, said that when he went to Lord Grey with the draught of the Reform Bill of 1831, Lord Grey insisted on the ballot being left out. To this he had no objection, because, in the small committee which sketched out the bill, he had used every argument against secret voting. The Reform Bill was therefore passed without it. The ballot was also opposed by Sir Robert Peel, who was as strongly averse from it as Lord Grey. After controverting the allegations upon which the Prime Minister had rested his conversion to the ballot, he said that secret voting would increase bribery, personation, and fraud. The privilege of a man to vote publicly should be guarded as sacredly in Old England as it was at this day in New England. The introduction of secret voting would not stand alone. Universal suffrage might soon follow in its train, and he contrasted regretfully the constitutional language of the Earl Grey of the Reform Bill with the language used at Blackheath in regard to organic change. What he now vainly desired to experience was a permanent feeling that the safety of the constitution was assured.

Lord PENZANCE pointed out that if the word "secretly" were left out of the clause the voting would be neither open nor secret, but would combine the evils of both. It would especially enable bribery to be perpetrated with far greater ease and facility than at present.

Lord HARROWBY, who warmly renewed his objection to secret voting as "shabby," maintained that an optional ballot would give a very fair trial to a change which could only be regarded as an experiment.

Lord GRANVILLE, alluding to the impatience manifested by some Opposition peers, said that this clamour for an early division showed that noble lords were hardly aware of the importance of the occasion. In answer to the Duke of Richmond's charge against the Premier, of having sneered at the House of Lords, he said that last year the Ballot Bill was postponed because they were told that it was impossible to discuss it in less than three weeks or a month. Mr. Gladstone had, therefore, a right to advert to the fact that the bill had been got through and materially changed in the course of a single evening. He could hardly conceive that their lordships would place themselves in opposition to the other House on a question affecting the procedure at elections. Lord Russell had quoted Victoria as a colony which had refused to adopt the ballot, but Victoria had the very form of ballot which was engrafted upon this bill. Lord Russell was naturally, perhaps, *laudator temporis acti*, but he had not used one good argument in favour of this mixture of open and secret voting. Doubting whether it was consonant with true Conservative feeling for that House to declare that the House of Commons was not the correct exponent of the feeling of the country, he impressively cautioned their lordships never to take a stand against the other House unless their ground was much firmer than it was upon this question.

Their lordships then divided on the question, "That this House do adhere to its amendment." The numbers were—

Content	138
Non-contents	157
Majority	—19

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers on the Ministerial side of the House.

The next division was taken upon the provision enabling Parliamentary-aided schools to be used for polling places. The Archbishop of York pointed out that the Privy Council grant depended upon results, and that it might be attended with loss to the schools to interrupt the studies. The Duke of RICHMOND agreed that some compensation should be given for the time lost by the scholars, but thought it would not be worth while to take a division against using the schools. Lord SALISBURY thereupon moved to add words that any loss of

fees or Parliamentary grant should be made good. Their lordships divided, when the amendment was carried against the Government by 117 votes against 67.

Lord RIFON then moved that their lordships do not insist upon their amendment limiting the duration of the bill to the year 1880. He argued that it was most unnecessary and undesirable that a temporary character should be given to such a measure. Lord BEAUCHAMP, as the author of the clause, defended its wisdom. The bill was purely experimental, and what had happened that evening formed a powerful argument in favour of limiting its duration. Their lordships divided, when there appeared—For insisting on the Lords' amendment, 117; against, 58; majority against the Government, 59.

Lord RIFON, on what is called the "illiterate clause," moved that their lordships do not insist upon their amendment. It was easier, and the temptation would be greater, to make a false declaration before the returning officer than before a magistrate. Lord CAIRNS could not see why a man should make a true statement before a magistrate and tell a lie before the returning officer. Their lordships divided, when there appeared—For the Lords' amendment, 88; against, 57; majority against the Government, 31.

Certain consequential amendments were agreed to, and a committee was appointed to draw up reasons for insisting on the remaining Lords' amendments.

THE GRANT TO EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

The Commons on Monday spent the evening in discussing the proposed grant to ex-Governor Eyre, being 4,183*l.*, the costs of his defence in a court of law. In proposing it, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was fulfilling a promise given by the previous Government, by which, he argued, he and his colleagues were bound.

Mr. BOWRING, who took the lead in opposing the vote, went at great length into the whole story of the Jamaica rebellion, and into the correspondence between Mr. Eyre and the Colonial Office, maintaining that no promise had been given by the late Government, and that, if there had been, the present Government were not bound by it, since Mr. Eyre had not fulfilled the conditions attached to the promise. He pointed out, too, that these costs had already been paid by private subscriptions.

Sir C. B. ADDERLEY sharply attacked the Government for their want of courage. If they thought this vote was right, they ought to have said so boldly; if they thought it was wrong, they should not have proposed it; for he denied that they were bound by their predecessors' promise, or, indeed, that any promise had been given.

Mr. GILPIN pronounced a strong condemnation of Mr. Eyre's proceedings, and summed up in the unreserved opinion that "George W. Gordon was a murdered man." Mr. M. CHAMBERS opposed the vote, while Mr. WHEELHOUSE dwelt on the injustice of refusing it. Mr. T. HUGHES examined the correspondence between Mr. Eyre and the Government to prove that no promise to pay these costs had ever been given him. Mr. Eyre, he declared, had never been tried on the merits of the case; he had always avoided a trial, and to consent to this vote would be to condone the terrible deeds which had been done in Jamaica. Mr. R. FOWLER did not share in any of the extreme views of Mr. Eyre's proceedings. He admired his early career, but thought that some of his proceedings in Jamaica were deeply to be regretted. Thinking, however, that the ex-Governor had already been sufficiently punished—in fact, was a ruined man—he declined to be a party to weighing him down further.

Mr. TAYLOR thought the Government had taken a most ill-judged step in urging on the vote; and conceiving that the Jamaica Committee was put on its trial by the proposal, Mr. Taylor, in defence of this body, launched into a vehement denunciation of Mr. Eyre's proceedings, characterising them as execrable and abominable, the offspring of cowardice mingled with cruelty. Mr. O. MORGAN also spoke in the same vein.

Mr. R. GURNEY, as one of the Royal Commission, was ready to abide by their finding that there was a planned insurrection, a clear conspiracy, and a danger which, if it had not been averted, might have cost much bloodshed. At the same time, he adhered to the conclusion that, though Governor Eyre was justified in proclaiming martial law, it was unnecessarily prolonged. Of many of the barbarities practised Mr. Eyre was totally ignorant; but, having set such a piece of machinery as martial law in motion, he was blameable in not vigilantly watching its operation. Mr. Eyre had acted honestly, though he had made grievous mistakes; for instance, in concluding that Mr. Gordon was at the bottom of the insurrection. For those mistakes, however, he had already been severely and properly punished, and Mr. Gurney therefore thought he ought not to be further punished.

Mr. Serjeant SIMON opposed the vote, and Mr. V. HARCOURT, while making all allowances for the difficulty in which Mr. Eyre had been placed, thought his acts could not be defended. Under such circumstances, he could not agree in the propriety of repaying him the costs to which he had been put.

Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to Sir Charles Adderley's charge of want of courage, pointed out to him that the Government might have refrained from discussing the matter on its merits because they did not take a view as favourable as his to Mr. Eyre. The question was full of difficulties; and if it had been submitted to the Government free from a

prior engagement they might not have thought it right to authorise such a proposal. That such an engagement did exist Mr. Gladstone showed at length from the papers, declaring that it was not as a point of honour between the two Governments that he submitted the vote, but as a point of honour to Mr. Eyre, and in maintenance of the principles on which the public service ought to be conducted.

Mr. HARDY reminded the House of the difficulties with which Mr. Eyre had to contend in Jamaica, and the prosecutions he had undergone at home, and urged that under the circumstances, the country should not allow him to be ruined by these costs.

On a division, the vote was carried by a majority of 113—243 to 130.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening the second reading of the Licensing Bill is to be taken in the Commons, after which the Public Health Bill is to be proceeded with.

The Mines Regulation Bill has been under the consideration of the Commons at several sittings. The committee concluded its labours yesterday.

The Bishop of Carlisle, at the instance of Lord Cairns, has withdrawn his Trusts of Benefices and Churches Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE has declined to fix a day for the discussion of the motions relating to Mr. Justice Keogh and his judgment on the Galway election petition. There was another volume of the evidence yet to be produced, which would be ready about the end of this week. On Monday, in answer to Sir T. Bateson, Mr. Gladstone stated that no sworn informations had been made indicating apprehension of a breach of the peace on account of the burning of the effigy of Mr. Justice Keogh in various parts of Ireland, but that the Government had done their utmost to prevent outrage, and several persons had been punished or were now being prosecuted. Sir T. BATESON then gave notice that he would move for a return of the places, if any, where the police were successful in preventing the effigy of Mr. Justice Keogh from being burned.

Mr. Forster has brought in a bill to confirm certain orders of the Education Department, and to make further provision for the election of school boards.

On Friday, Mr. Stansfeld, in answer to a question from Mr. Rylands, intimated that the Government intend to withdraw from the Public Health Bill all the clauses relating to nuisances, hospitals, river pollutions, and other matters. It is hoped that by throwing over this part of the bill, the remainder may be made sure of passing this session. The measure will therefore be confined to the provisions organising the local sanitary authorities, while the portion defining the powers and duties of these authorities will be sacrificed.

THE DIVISIONS ON THE BALLOT BILL.—The House of Lords presented a crowded and animated appearance on Monday night upon the consideration of the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Ballot Bill. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. W. E. Forster, and other leading members of the other House, were present behind the woolsack during part of the debate, and the Commons' Gallery was unusually well filled. Baron Brannow was present during a brief period in the Ambassadors' Gallery, and a considerable number of peeresses occupied the Ladies' Gallery. Great excitement existed during the division on the optional ballot, which was called as early as twenty minutes to eight o'clock. The members on the Ministerial and Opposition benches seemed so nearly balanced that it was difficult to say on which side victory would lie. The contents (in favour of insisting upon the Lords' amendment) were ordered to go out by the Throne, and the Not-Contents by the Bar, and the upward and downward streams were eagerly watched by the strangers in the gallery and around the Throne. It was soon discovered that the Government would be indebted for a majority to the votes of Conservative and neutral peers. Among the Not-Contents who negatived the optional ballot were the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Manchester, Oxford, and Chichester; the Dukes of Northumberland and Somerset; Lord Eversley, Lord Ossington, Lord Lytton, Lord Powis, Lord Nelson, Lord Leitrim, Lord Longford, Lord Darnley, Lord Stair, Lord Portman, Lord St. Germain's, Lord Stratheden, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. In the minority in favour of the optional ballot were the Bishops of Gloucester and Rochester; Earls Russell, Stanhope, and Derby; the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Ormathwaite. As soon as the numbers were announced from the woolsack, a hearty cheer arose from the Ministerial benches. The next division of importance was upon Lord Beauchamp's clause limiting the duration of the Act. The Bishop of Oxford was the only prelate who voted with the Government on this clause, and Viscount Halifax also voted in this division. In the Opposition majority were the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Rochester, Chichester, and Manchester; the Dukes of Cleveland, Somerset, and Wellington; Earls Russell, Grey, Fortescue, Minto, Derby, Darnley, Powis, Longford, Devon, Stair, and Nelson; and Lords Overstone and Vivian. On the school polling-place clause all the members of the Episcopal bench present voted in the majority, with the Marquis of Salisbury and against the Government. In the "illiterate clause," the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Oxford voted in the minority with the Government, whilst the Bishop

of Rochester went into the Opposition lobby. The triumph of the Government on the optional ballot caused so much conversation and confusion that the Duke of Buccleuch rose to order, and pointedly alluded to the groups of peers around the Throne, who rendered it impossible to hear the discussion. The division appeared to give great satisfaction to the majority of the members of the other House in the galleries and at the bar. The House rose at half-past nine.—*Times*.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Official correspondence respecting the proceedings of the Arbitration Tribunal at Geneva has been issued from the Foreign Office. The papers in Protocol 5 contain the statement excluding the indirect claims which was made by Count Sclopis on behalf of all the arbitrators. Protocol No. 6, recording the sitting of the 25th of June, contains the American acceptance of the Tribunal's individual and collective declaration; and Protocol No. 7 registers the proceedings of the court on Thursday last, with the statement of Lord Tenterden and address of Count Sclopis. The 7th protocol gives the speech of Sclopis, &c. In a despatch, dated the 1st inst., from Lord Granville to Lord Tenterden, the approval of Her Majesty is notified to the latter for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties entrusted to him. Her Majesty, it is added, also appreciates to its full extent the value of the assistance which Sir Roundell Palmer has been good enough to afford, at no small personal sacrifice. Lord Granville says that he should not do justice to the feelings of the Government were he not at the same time to acknowledge the conciliatory spirit shown by the American representatives, and the thoughtfulness and wisdom which caused the arbitrators to adopt and act on the conclusions at which they spontaneously arrived.

The summary of the argument relied upon by the British Government in resisting the claims made by the United States, which has been laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration, has also been issued. It consists, in fact, of a condensation into thirty-nine folio pages of the arguments contained in the British case and counter case, or, more properly, of the general substance and results of those arguments and evidence, with some additional remarks made necessary by the new matter contained in the American counter-case, or arising out of the evidence put in by the United States. In the commencement the British Government remarks that the tribunal is to determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has failed in any of the duties set forth in the "rules" laid down in the treaty, and that no failure of duty not concerning any one of these ships can in any case be the subject of a pecuniary award; and as the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah were the only vessels respecting which any claim had been previously made, it is urged that no claim can now be made under the treaty with regard to the acts of any other vessel. With respect to several of these ships, no failure of duty on the part of Great Britain has been alleged, yet claims are made for losses occasioned by their acts. The summary then contains an argument, extending over several pages, to show that Great Britain did not fail in her duty with respect to any of the ships which attacked the American merchant ships. The annexes to the document occupy more than fifty pages.

It is announced that the Emperor of Germany, previous to deciding on the delicate San Juan question, has appointed three law officers of the Crown to report on the British and American cases.

ENGLISH OPINION ON INDIA.

A meeting was held last evening at the Society of Arts Hall, Adelphi, under the auspices of the East India Association, at which Mr. W. McCullagh Torrens, M.P. (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Fawcett, M.P.) presided. Mr. Frederick W. Chesson read a paper on "The Best Means of Educating English Opinion on Indian Affairs," of which the following is a summary:—"Those who remember the great debate on India need not be reminded that it needs a crisis to stimulate thought about Indian subjects. But it would be well if the British public could be induced to think on these subjects before a crisis came, for their responsibility was great, and it was their duty to make themselves familiar with Indian affairs, and to watch them closely. No elector could divest himself of responsibility in the matter, and although it was a great anomaly that we should be compelled to bear a burden so formidable, yet that was the price we paid for empire, and if we discharge these claims we should as a nation meet our reward. At a general election how seldom is there a cry heard about our fellow subjects in India, or any pledge exacted from a candidate respecting them? India is secretly thought to be a country too far distant to trouble about, and this view meets with encouragement in the public press, which seems to think that residence in India is necessary in order to understand the subject. The utterances of Bright and Fawcett are sufficient to dispel this illusion. He believed the English people desired that India should be well and fairly governed, and if they only understood the subject better India would be better governed, and our fellow citizens of India would not be allowed to knock at the door of the House of Commons, as they did now, without redress. The

open operation of law would be a guarantee of justice, and seekers of Indian appointments would not be disappointed as they were too often now, by sudden alterations in regulations affecting them. If they knew the frightful injustice caused by the fiscal policy at present pursued in India, they would set their faces against it. Mr. James Wilson, the editor of the *Indian Daily News*, had published a pamphlet on this question which was of great value. In order to accomplish reform of these things, not a spasmodic, but an active effort in public life was needed. The press should set itself to enlighten the public, and not take for granted that they felt more interest in the sources of the Nile, or in Equatorial Africa, than in that which concerned the interests of one hundred and fifty millions of our fellow-subjects. Although a committee of the House of Commons had been engaged for two sessions in examining these subjects, no notice had been taken of it by the press. If public writers could be induced to attend the meetings of that association, and to interest themselves in these matters, it would be a great advantage. Branch societies should also be formed, especially in Lancashire, whose interests were closely united with those of India. Discussion societies should also be induced to debate these questions in preference to less important ones. It was also very desirable to establish a closer intercourse between Indians in this country and ourselves by means of social meetings, and he was glad that Mrs. Vaughan, the wife of the Master of the Temple, and Mrs. Sheldon Amos, had done something to facilitate exchange of opinions with Indians by such intercourse. This was calculated to do much good in leading to a better mutual understanding. India ought also to be treated with strict political justice. An incompetent statesman here was easily removed, but an incompetent ruler in India was often the cause of much mischief before he could be displaced. The meetings of the Council of India should be open to the public, and then they would be reported in the press, and much light thrown on Indian affairs. The establishment of a Parliamentary Court of Appeal was also very desirable. The representation of India in Parliament by a few native gentlemen would perhaps do more than any other means that could be adopted, as if the views of natives were sufficiently known practical discussion would take place, which could not fail to be beneficial. It might be said that there was not time for such discussion in the House of Commons, but surely these matters were of greater moment than many of the petty questions which now too often occupied its time. Constituents may be educated, and members of Parliament might be aroused to take a deeper interest in these subjects. We cannot break the chain that unites us to India, and it is our duty to do all we can to discharge the responsibilities that devolve upon us." The lecturer on resuming his seat was cordially applauded.

A brief discussion then ensued. Professor Sheldon Amos urged the desirability of forming social clubs where the representatives of all shades of opinion could meet with Indians and discuss these subjects. Sir Jas. Anderson concurred in thinking that it would be a great advantage if the Indian Council meetings were public, and thought that if Indians combined to agitate more they would yet more attention to their claims, especially if they made their wants known through the public press. The discussion was continued by Major Evans Bell, Dr. Bridges, Colonel Rathbone, Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., and other gentlemen.

Subsequently the Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Chesson for his able paper, which was unanimously carried and suitably acknowledged, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE EARLSWOOD SUMMER FETE.

Last Thursday the annual fête of the friends and supporters and inmates of the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, took place, when some hundreds came from London or the adjacent districts to share in the festivities of the day. As the day was fine the attendance was much larger than was anticipated, and all of them, from the worthy chairman, Mr. Alderman Abbiss, to the humblest relative who had come to look after some afflicted member of the family who had become an inmate of the asylum, enjoyed themselves very much. About one o'clock the sports commenced with a grand procession of the inmates, all in their best, and looking, if not remarkably intelligent, at any rate wonderfully well. At two o'clock there was a great jugglery entertainment, which gave great satisfaction to the inmates. The next entertainment was that of racing, in which the races were run by different classes—the carpenters being one, the mat-makers another; and the excitement, especially when the successful competitors received their prizes, was very great. Later there was an acrobatic performance, which passed off with great élan, and then the inmates took tea in the noble hall, the foundation-stone of which was laid rather more than two years since by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. After tea the fun grew fast and furious, especially when some eleven balloons were let off, and when the Earlswood nigger troupe astonished and delighted the audience with their far-famed Ethiopian serenades. Indeed, it must be admitted that as regards their attendants the poor inmates of Earlswood have nothing left to desire. The musical powers of all were displayed

more or less all the afternoon, and they all looked as if the place agreed with them, and were indeed a credit to the institution—an institution the value of which can be best gathered from the fact that the present number of inmates is now 538, and that on the *fête*-day 35 were added to their number. What would Dr. Reed say now to the institution of which he was the originator and for many years the presiding spirit? When it was intimated to him that some such asylum was the want of the age, he was almost sceptical on the subject, and when the place was opened at Highgate, only five years ago, the number of inmates elected was but twenty. It is a sad sign, in one sense, that the little one has now become a giant. In another sense it is a matter of congratulation. What would become of this mass of afflicted ones if there were no such place as Earlswood existing in their behalf? The Commissioners of Lunacy speak highly of the place. "We found," they write, "all the rooms in excellent order, and the ventilation throughout was good. In the shops to-day we found a large number of patients busily occupied in various ways, and all presenting a most cheerful and contented appearance." The associated amusements are varied and frequent, and the wards are abundantly supplied with toys and games of every description. We are glad to find the past year has not been without good results arising from the training and treatment adopted in the institution. Many pupils had been discharged all the better for having been there. One of the number, after being resident in the place twelve years and a half, was discharged in June, and the Lord Chancellor, with the advice of his visitors, decided that he was now capable of managing his own affairs. His property in the Court of Chancery has accordingly been given up to him. To those who wonder how there can be patients with property at Earlswood, it may be as well to explain that the asylum takes patients from the wealthier classes of society, that there are many whose friends pay largely for their being there, and that such an arrangement is one of mutual advantage they are profited, and the funds of the institution are benefited thereby. As to the *fête* day itself, there are many advantages. It affords the very poorest an opportunity to come and see such relatives as they have there; and the weather is invariably fine. Thursday was no exception to the general rule, and the place looked its very best. The building is a noble one, and may be seen with great advantage—from the railway. Every year adds to its attractions, and when the new infirmary is erected, and the present farm buildings—which are old and dilapidated and placed at an inconvenient distance from the building—are completed, surely it will be all that its best friends can wish. On Thursday the visitors were delighted with all they saw. Order was everywhere maintained, not a thing was out of place, and there was comfort and happiness everywhere. For a summer holiday there is nothing more attractive than the Earlswood Summer *fête*. Such seemed to be the general feeling of all the numerous party who had gone down by train in the morning, and returned in the cool of the evening, after spending a pleasant day amongst the idiots on that pleasant chalky hill on which the princely pile of Earlswood nobly rears its head. For them there had been every accommodation provided. There was a cold collation in a tent till five, tea at a later hour, and another booth at which light refreshments could be had whenever the visitors felt so disposed. The unanimous feeling seemed to be that there was no nobler institution in this age of noble charities than Earlswood, caring, as it does, for those afflicted ones for whom the world has least of its sympathy, and most of its scorn.

Epitome of News.

On Friday the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales visited Aldershot, where there was a grand review. The field statement shows that there were on the ground 14,012 men, 2,116 horses, and 52 guns. It is stated that the march-past was perfect, and as regular as the action of a pendulum. There was a large assemblage of spectators. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur were also present. The day was one of the hottest of the present summer.

The Bishop of Peterborough preached before the Queen on Sunday in the private chapel at Windsor. It is stated that the Queen will leave Windsor Castle to-morrow, the 11th inst., for Osborne, and that after a short stay in the Isle of Wight, Her Majesty will again visit Balmoral, staying two or three days at Holyrood on her way.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a complimentary visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Chiselhurst. In the evening they gave a concert at Marlborough House, to which a distinguished company was invited.

On Monday the Prince of Wales, as President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, accompanied by the Princess, formally opened a convalescent home, as an adjunct of the hospital, at Lauderdale House, Highgate, which, with its adjacent grounds, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, one of the Governors of the Hospital, has freely placed at the disposal of the governors for the next seven years. They were enthusiastically received in the Junction-road and Highgate en route. The Prince of Wales, in formally declaring the home opened, thanked Sir Sydney Waterlow, in the name of all the governors and well-wishers of the hospital, for his "immense

liberality." At the conclusion of the ceremony the Prince and Princess visited Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow at their residence, Fairseat House, the grounds of which immediately adjoin those of Lauderdale House. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne at their residence.

Judge Keogh arrived in Dublin on Monday night. On landing at Kingstown he was guarded to the train by a force of police, and in the compartment next the one in which he proceeded to Dublin were a number of armed detectives. Yesterday he went to Longford. A pilot-engine preceded the train, and forces of soldiers and constabulary were quartered in all the towns on the north-west circuit.

King George, the ex-King of Hanover, has arrived in this country.

It is stated that the Ulster Orange celebrations of July 12 will be on a scale of "unusual splendour."

In the Dublin Corporation on Monday four Conservative members of the Council endeavoured by moving adjournments to defeat Alderman M'Swiney's motion of censure on Judge Keogh, and petition for his removal from the bench, but ultimately both were carried by 20 votes to 4. No other business was done. All who voted in favour of the motion seem to have been Roman Catholics except Sir John Gray.

The farmers at Wootton, in Oxfordshire, have resisted the demands of the Farm Labourers' Union, by locking out all the men, over 100 in all, who are members of the union.

Mr. Morley, M.P., in presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools on Saturday, strongly recommended parents to depend more upon the commercial life of the country, and deprecated their being so eager to secure appointments for their sons in Government offices.

Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, near Barnsley, was on Monday elected, without opposition, for the southern division of the West Riding, in succession to Lord Milton. The hon. gentleman was proposed by Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P. for North Lincolnshire, and seconded by Mr. L. R. Starkey, who was an unsuccessful candidate with Mr. Stanhope for this division at the last general election. The Liberals of the division reserve themselves for the general election.

There was a thunderstorm and a deluge of rain in London on Saturday afternoon, and many such incidents have occurred throughout the country.

Martin Hanley Carey, a well-known Fenian leader, on Saturday morning jumped off Essex Bridge, Dublin, into the Liffey, and was drowned. Carey had suffered imprisonment as a Fenian, and had served as an officer with Bourbaki's Irish Company, and was a great organiser of Fenian processions and similar demonstrations in Dublin.

John H. P. Lighton, one of the sons of the Rev. Sir Christopher Lighton, Bart., and a pupil at Repton School, was killed in the cricket-field by a blow from the ball.

An infant whose parents live in Hargrave-terrace, James-street, Camden-road, has been severely bitten by two white rats, which the parents kept in a cage. During the absence of the child's mother the rats escaped from the cage, and injured the child so seriously that the doctor declares it to be in a very precarious condition. The rats have been killed.

A fatal case of poisoning from eating crab occurred at Birmingham on Sunday. On Saturday evening Mrs. Styche, widow, gave to her little boy, aged seven years, part of a crab with his tea. It is supposed that he ate a portion of the creature's lungs, and, in consequence, soon after became unwell. About two o'clock on Sunday morning a doctor was sent for. He found the child in a state of insensibility. The usual remedies were administered, but apparently without effect. The poor boy continued to get worse until about eight o'clock, when he became convulsed, and shortly afterwards died.

The Tichborne "Claimant," accompanied by Mr. Whalley, M.P., reached Newcastle on Monday afternoon, when he was cheered by thousands of people, who crowded the railway-station and neighbouring streets, and the pressure was so great that damage was done to the carriage and other property.

The rifle men are now in camp at Wimbledon and the attendance is larger than ever. On Sunday Divine service was held under two separate tents, and on Monday business was opened, and the shooting was carried on with considerable spirit. The Alexandra and the Prince of Wales's prizes were the principal competitions of the day. The shooting for the Queen's Prize commenced yesterday at the 200 yards range, when a private named Oswald performed the extraordinary feat of making a "bull's-eye" with every shot. The Alexandra Prize competition at 600 yards was also resumed and some good marks were scored.

On Friday a deputation of working men waited upon Mr. Bruce, and presented memorials pointing out the inconvenience of the hours of closing public houses, as proposed in the Government Licensing Bill. They advocated a uniform closing at midnight throughout the country. Mr. Bruce promised to lay before his colleagues the representations made to him, at the same time drawing attention to the necessity of doing justice between opposing opinions, and of reconciling the interests of the many with the inconvenience of the few.

Details of the compromise entered into between

the masons and the master-builders show that, while failing to secure the actual nine hours at 9d., the men have come within a fraction of their demands. On the whole year they have an average of 51½ hours per week, and the masters to be 8½d. instead of 8d., the masters and masons "splitting the difference." On Monday the master-builders of London decided to accept their establishments upon the terms agreed upon with the operative masons. A full meeting of the carpenters' delegates was held last night, when the compromise effected last week was considered. Much irritation was still expressed at the isolated actions of the masons; and the carpenters resolved not to accept the compromise, but to maintain their strike at a season which presented less hardships than winter.

The Geneva arbitration will be soon commenced. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn left London for Geneva on Monday night, and Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundell Palmer will probably leave to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There is every prospect of an abundant crop in France both of wheat, potatoes, beetroot, barley, and forage.

M. Gustave Doré, whose health has been lately much impaired by over attention to his numerous works, is about to visit England for change of air.

The sentence passed upon Henri Rochefort has been commuted into perpetual banishment. Victor Hugo has been instrumental in obtaining this act of grace from the President of the Republic.

The cholera has broken out with great severity at Kieff. During the first fortnight of June the number of cholera patients was 1,317, of whom 532 have died.

A telegram to the *New York Tribune* of the 19th ult. says that a terrible epidemic of some kind has appeared in the western towns in Brazil. Eight thousand out of a population of 13,000 have died.

Oppressive as the heat has been in Europe during the past week, it has been still more severely felt in America. The deaths in New York have, within that period, been more than three times the average number.

ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM.—Marked success has attended the efforts of the Liberal party in the Communal elections at Belgium. Only at Bruges does the Catholic element appear to preponderate. In Brussels, Liège, Ghent, Mons, Tournai, Arlon, and Ypres, the Liberals are decidedly in the ascendant. At Antwerp, Louvain, and Dinant the previous Catholic majority has been overthrown.

GREEK BRIGANDAGE.—The *Levant Times* of the 29th ult. says:—"A Mr. Kiriakopoulo was captured some days ago in Greece by brigands and cruelly murdered. This makes one murder and 200 captures within the space of a month. When will the Government adopt effectual measures for the suppression of brigandage?"

MORE EXECUTIONS AT VERSAILLES.—On Saturday two more military executions took place at Versailles. The condemned men refused to have their eyes bandaged, but it having been found that the firing party is rendered nervous by the eyes being exposed, bandages were put on by main force. This done the men were tied to the posts against which they had to stand, and the soldiers fired. Every bullet took effect, but the bodies were so strongly tied that they did not fall until the cords were cut.

GENERAL TROCHU has just addressed a farewell letter to his constituents, which concludes as follows:—"Worn out by events, I have neither the ability nor the health to continue the struggle. I entertain the hope that new men, inspired by the great necessities of the hour, will be more fortunate, and will secure the triumph of sound principles." All the reports coming from Morbihan assert that General Trochu will be re-elected, in spite of his resignation.

THE HEAT IN INDIA.—It appears from the *Bombay Gazette* that the heat is exceptionally great in India. At Allahabad it had reached 115 degrees in the shade, and at Hyderabad 116 degrees. At the latter place it caused the death of an officer, four men, and 12 children among the 16th Lancers. In and around Poona, in the Deccan, the wells are dried up, the cattle are dying, and people are thankful if they can obtain a jar of water by no greater trouble than that of walking a number of miles for it. The *Bombay Gazette* says that prospects would be very gloomy were not the monsoon at hand.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT GENEVA.—A brilliant celebration of the "Fourth" took place at Geneva. In front of the Hotel Beau Rivage a salute of one hundred and one guns was fired. The whole city was decorated, the Stars and Stripes floating almost everywhere. In the evening there was a grand banquet, at which Mr. Adams, responding to the toast, "The Day we celebrate," alluded to the international work just terminated, and said it would tend to reverse the traditional policy of nations. "The Queen of England" was enthusiastically received. The dinner was followed by a ball.—The day was also duly celebrated in London and Liverpool. A large party of Americans met at the Inns of Court Hotel and toasted the Queen and President Grant. Great pleasure was expressed at the removal of all obstacles to the Geneva arbitration. The American Club of Liverpool had a large circle of English guests at its annual banquet, and national compliments were exchanged on a most liberal scale.

prior engagement they might not have thought it right to authorise such a proposal. That such an engagement did exist Mr. Gladstone showed at length from the papers, declaring that it was not as a point of honour between the two Governments that he submitted the vote, but as a point of honour to Mr. Eyre, and in maintenance of the principles on which the public service ought to be conducted.

Mr. HARDY reminded the House of the difficulties with which Mr. Eyre had to contend in Jamaica, and the prosecutions he had undergone at home, and urged that, under the circumstances, the country should not allow him to be ruined by these costs.

On a division, the vote was carried by a majority of 113—243 to 130.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening the second reading of the Licensing Bill is to be taken in the Commons, after which the Public Health Bill is to be proceeded with.

The Mines Regulation Bill has been under the consideration of the Commons at several sittings. The committee concluded its labours yesterday.

The Bishop of Carlisle, at the instance of Lord CAIRNS, has withdrawn his Trusts of Benefices and Churches Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE has declined to fix a day for the discussion of the motions relating to Mr. Justice Keogh and his judgment on the Galway election petition. There was another volume of the evidence yet to be produced, which would be ready about the end of this week. On Monday, in answer to Sir T. Bateson, Mr. Gladstone stated that no sworn informations had been made indicating apprehension of a breach of the peace on account of the burning of the effigy of Mr. Justice Keogh in various parts of Ireland, but that the Government had done their utmost to prevent outrage, and several persons had been punished or were now being prosecuted. Sir T. BATESON then gave notice that he would move for a return of the places, if any, where the police were successful in preventing the effigy of Mr. Justice Keogh from being burned.

Mr. Forster has brought in a bill to confirm certain orders of the Education Department, and to make further provision for the election of school boards.

On Friday, Mr. Stansfeld, in answer to a question from Mr. Rylands, intimated that the Government intend to withdraw from the Public Health Bill all the clauses relating to nuisances, hospitals, river pollutions, and other matters. It is hoped that by throwing over this part of the bill, the remainder may be made sure of passing this session. The measure will therefore be confined to the provisions organising the local sanitary authorities, while the portion defining the powers and duties of these authorities will be sacrificed.

THE DIVISIONS ON THE BALLOT BILL.—The House of Lords presented a crowded and animated appearance on Monday night upon the consideration of the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Ballot Bill. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. W. E. Forster, and other leading members of the other House, were present behind the woolsack during part of the debate, and the Commons' Gallery was unusually well filled. Baron Brunnow was present during a brief period in the Ambassadors' Gallery, and a considerable number of peeresses occupied the Ladies' Gallery. Great excitement existed during the division on the optional ballot, which was called as early as twenty minutes to eight o'clock. The members on the Ministerial and Opposition benches seemed so nearly balanced that it was difficult to say on which side victory would lie. The contents (in favour of insisting upon the Lords' amendment) were ordered to go out by the Throne, and the Not-Contents by the Bar, and the upward and downward streams were eagerly watched by the strangers in the gallery and around the Throne. It was soon discovered that the Government would be indebted for a majority to the votes of Conservative and neutral peers. Among the Not-Contents who negatived the optional ballot were the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Manchester, Oxford, and Chichester; the Dukes of Northumberland and Somerset; Lord Eversley, Lord Ossington, Lord Lytton, Lord Powis, Lord Nelson, Lord Leirtrim, Lord Longford, Lord Darnley, Lord Stair, Lord Portman, Lord St. Germain's, Lord Stratheden, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. In the minority in favour of the optional ballot were the Bishops of Gloucester and Rochester; Earls Russell, Stanhope, and Derby; the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Ormathwaite. As soon as the numbers were announced from the woolsack, a hearty cheer arose from the Ministerial benches. The next division of importance was upon Lord Beauchamp's clause limiting the duration of the Act. The Bishop of Oxford was the only prelate who voted with the Government on this clause, and Viscount Halifax also voted in this division. In the Opposition majority were the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Rochester, Chichester, and Manchester; the Dukes of Cleveland, Somerset, and Wellington; Earls Russell, Grey, Fortescue, Minto, Derby, Darnley, Powis, Longford, Devon, Stair, and Nelson; and Lords Overstone and Vivian. On the school polling-place clause all the members of the Episcopal bench present voted in the majority, with the Marquis of Salisbury and against the Government. In the "illiterate clause," the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Oxford voted in the minority with the Government, whilst the Bishop

of Rochester went into the Opposition lobby. The triumph of the Government on the optional ballot caused so much conversation and confusion that the Duke of Buccleuch rose to order, and pointedly alluded to the groups of peers around the Throne, who rendered it impossible to hear the discussion. The division appeared to give great satisfaction to the majority of the members of the other House in the galleries and at the bar. The House rose at half-past nine.—*Times*.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Official correspondence respecting the proceedings of the Arbitration Tribunal at Geneva has been issued from the Foreign Office. The papers in Protocol 5 contain the statement excluding the indirect claims which was made by Count Sclopis on behalf of all the arbitrators. Protocol No. 6, recording the sitting of the 25th of June, contains the American acceptance of the Tribunal's individual and collective declaration; and Protocol No. 7 registers the proceedings of the court on Thursday last, with the statement of Lord Tenterden and address of Count Sclopis. The 7th protocol gives the speech of Sclopis, &c. In a despatch, dated the 1st inst., from Lord Granville to Lord Tenterden, the approval of Her Majesty is notified to the latter for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties entrusted to him. Her Majesty, it is added, also appreciates its full extent the value of the assistance which Sir Roundell Palmer has been good enough to afford, at no small personal sacrifice. Lord Granville says that he should not do justice to the feelings of the Government were he not at the same time to acknowledge the conciliatory spirit shown by the American representatives, and the thoughtfulness and wisdom which caused the arbitrators to adopt and act on the conclusions at which they spontaneously arrived.

The summary of the argument relied upon by the British Government in resisting the claims made by the United States, which has been laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration, has also been issued. It consists, in fact, of a condensation into thirty-nine folio pages of the arguments contained in the British case and counter case, or, more properly, of the general substance and results of those arguments and evidence, with some additional remarks made necessary by the new matter contained in the American counter-case, or arising out of the evidence put in by the United States. In the commencement the British Government remarks that the tribunal is to determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has failed in any of the duties set forth in the "rules" laid down in the treaty, and that no failure of duty not concerning any one of these ships can in any case be the subject of a pecuniary award; and as the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah were the only vessels respecting which any claim had been previously made, it is urged that no claim can now be made under the treaty with regard to the acts of any other vessel. With respect to several of these ships, no failure of duty on the part of Great Britain has been alleged, yet claims are made for losses occasioned by their acts. The summary then contains an argument, extending over several pages, to show that Great Britain did not fail in her duty with respect to any of the ships which attacked the American merchant ships. The annexes to the document occupy more than fifty pages.

It is announced that the Emperor of Germany, previous to deciding on the delicate San Juan question, has appointed three law officers of the Crown to report on the British and American cases.

ENGLISH OPINION ON INDIA.

A meeting was held last evening at the Society of Arts Hall, Adelphi, under the auspices of the East India Association, at which Mr. W. McCullagh Torrens, M.P. (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Fawcett, M.P.) presided. Mr. Frederick W. Chesson read a paper on "The Best Means of Educating English Opinion on Indian Affairs," of which the following is a summary:—"Those who remember the great debate on India need not be reminded that it needs a crisis to stimulate thought about Indian subjects. But it would be well if the British public could be induced to think on these subjects before a crisis came, for their responsibility was great, and it was their duty to make themselves familiar with Indian affairs, and to watch them closely. No elector could divest himself of responsibility in the matter, and although it was a great anomaly that we should be compelled to bear a burden so formidable, yet that was the price we paid for empire, and if we discharge these claims we should as a nation meet our reward. At a general election how seldom is there a cry heard about our fellow subjects in India, or any pledge exacted from a candidate respecting them? India is secretly thought to be a country too far distant to trouble about, and this view meets with encouragement in the public press, which seems to think that residence in India is necessary in order to understand the subject. The utterances of Bright and Fawcett are sufficient to dispel this illusion. He believed the English people desired that India should be well and fairly governed, and if they only understood the subject better India would be better governed, and our fellow citizens of India would not be allowed to knock at the door of the House of Commons, as they did now, without redress. The

open operation of law would be a guarantee of justice, and seekers of Indian appointments would not be disappointed as they were too often now, by sudden alterations in regulations affecting them. If they knew the frightful injustice caused by the fiscal policy at present pursued in India, they would set their faces against it. Mr. James Wilson, the editor of the *Indian Daily News*, had published a pamphlet on this question which was of great value. In order to accomplish reform of these things, not a spasmodic, but an active effort in public life was needed. The press should set itself to enlighten the public, and not take for granted that they felt more interest in the sources of the Nile, or in Equatorial Africa, than in that which concerned the interests of one hundred and fifty millions of our fellow-subjects. Although a committee of the House of Commons had been engaged for two sessions in examining these subjects, no notice had been taken of it by the press. If public writers could be induced to attend the meetings of that association, and to interest themselves in these matters, it would be a great advantage. Branch societies should also be formed,—especially in Lancashire, whose interests were closely united with those of India. Discussion societies should also be induced to debate these questions in preference to less important ones. It was also very desirable to establish a closer intercourse between Indians in this country and ourselves by means of social meetings, and he was glad that Mrs. Vaughan, the wife of the Master of the Temple, and Mrs. Sheldon Amos, had done something to facilitate exchange of opinions with Indians by such intercourse. This was calculated to do much good in leading to a better mutual understanding. India ought also to be treated with strict political justice. An incompetent statesman here was easily removed, but an incompetent ruler in India was often the cause of much mischief before he could be displaced. The meetings of the Council of India should be open to the public, and then they would be reported in the press, and much light thrown on Indian affairs. The establishment of a Parliamentary Court of Appeal was also very desirable. The representation of India in Parliament by a few native gentlemen would perhaps do more than any other means that could be adopted, as if the views of natives were sufficiently known practical discussion would take place, which could not fail to be beneficial. It might be said that there was not time for such discussion in the House of Commons, but surely these matters were of greater moment than many of the petty questions which now too often occupied its time. Constituents may be educated, and members of Parliament might be aroused to take a deeper interest in these subjects. We cannot break the chain that unites us to India, and it is our duty to do all we can to discharge the responsibilities that devolve upon us." The lecturer on resuming his seat was cordially applauded.

A brief discussion then ensued. Professor Sheldon Amos urged the desirability of forming social clubs where the representatives of all shades of opinion could meet with Indians and discuss these subjects. Sir Jas. Anderson concurred in thinking that it would be a great advantage if the Indian Council meetings were public, and thought that if Indians combined to agitate more they would yet more attention to their claims, especially if they made their wants known through the public press. The discussion was continued by Major Evans Bell, Dr. Bridges, Colonel Rathbone, Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., and other gentlemen.

Subsequently the Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Chesson for his able paper, which was unanimously carried and suitably acknowledged, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE EARLSWOOD SUMMER FETE.

Last Thursday the annual fête of the friends and supporters and inmates of the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, took place, when some hundreds came from London or the adjacent districts to share in the festivities of the day. As the day was fine the attendance was much larger than was anticipated, and all of them, from the worthy chairman, Mr. Alderman Abbiss, to the humblest relative who had come to look after some afflicted member of the family who had become an inmate of the asylum, enjoyed themselves very much. About one o'clock the sports commenced with a grand procession of the inmates, all in their best, and looking, if not remarkably intelligent, at any rate wonderfully well. At two o'clock there was a great jugglery entertainment, which gave great satisfaction to the inmates. The next entertainment was that of racing, in which the races were run by different classes—the carpenters being one, the mat-makers another; and the excitement, especially when the successful competitors received their prizes, was very great. Later there was an acrobatic performance, which passed off with great *clat*, and then the inmates took tea in the noble hall, the foundation-stone of which was laid rather more than two years since by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. After tea the fun grew fast and furious, especially when some eleven balloons were let off, and when the Earlswood nigger troupe astonished and delighted the audience with their far-famed Ethiopian serenades. Indeed, it must be admitted that as regards their attendants the poor inmates of Earlswood have nothing left to desire. The musical powers of all were displayed

more or less all the afternoon, and they all looked as if the place agreed with them, and were indeed a credit to the institution—an institution the value of which can be best gathered from the fact that the present number of inmates is now 538, and that on the *fête*-day 35 were added to their number. What would Dr. Reed say now to the institution of which he was the originator and for many years the presiding spirit? When it was intimated to him that some such asylum was the want of the age, he was almost sceptical on the subject, and when the place was opened at Highgate, only five years ago, the number of inmates elected was but twenty. It is a sad sign, in one sense, that the little one has now become a giant. In another sense it is a matter of congratulation. What would become of this mass of afflicted ones if there were no such place as Earlswood existing in their behalf? The Commissioners of Lunacy speak highly of the place. "We found," they write, "all the rooms in excellent order, and the ventilation throughout was good. In the shops to-day we found a large number of patients busily occupied in various ways, and all presenting a most cheerful and contented appearance." The associated amusements are varied and frequent, and the wards are abundantly supplied with toys and games of every description. We are glad to find the past year has not been without good results arising from the training and treatment adopted in the institution. Many pupils had been discharged all the better for having been there. One of the number, after being resident in the place twelve years and a half, was discharged in June, and the Lord Chancellor, with the advice of his visitors, decided that he was now capable of managing his own affairs. His property in the Court of Chancery has accordingly been given up to him. To those who wonder how there can be patients with property at Earlswood, it may be as well to explain that the asylum takes patients from the wealthier classes of society, that there are many whose friends pay largely for their being there, and that such an arrangement is one of mutual advantage they are profited, and the funds of the institution are benefited thereby. As to the *fête*-day itself, there are many advantages. It affords the very poorest an opportunity to come and see such relatives as they have there; and the weather is invariably fine. Thursday was no exception to the general rule, and the place looked its very best. The building is a noble one, and may be seen with great advantage—from the railway. Every year adds to its attractions, and when the new infirmary is erected, and the present farm buildings—which are old and dilapidated and placed at an inconvenient distance from the building—are completed, surely it will be all that its best friends can wish. On Thursday the visitors were delighted with all they saw. Order was everywhere maintained, not a thing was out of place, and there was comfort and happiness everywhere. For a summer holiday there is nothing more attractive than the Earlswood Summer *Fête*. Such seemed to be the general feeling of all the numerous party who had gone down by train in the morning, and returned in the cool of the evening, after spending a pleasant day amongst the idiots on that pleasant chalky hill on which the princely pile of Earlswood nobly rears its head. For them there had been every accommodation provided. There was a cold collation in a tent till five, tea at a later hour, and another booth at which light refreshments could be had whenever the visitors felt so disposed. The unanimous feeling seemed to be that there was no nobler institution in this age of noble charities than Earlswood, caring, as it does, for those afflicted ones for whom the world has least of its sympathy, and most of its scorn.

Epitome of News.

On Friday the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales visited Aldershot, where there was a grand review. The field statement shows that there were on the ground 14,012 men, 2,116 horses, and 52 guns. It is stated that the march-past was perfect, and as regular as the action of a pendulum. There was a large assemblage of spectators. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur were also present. The day was one of the hottest of the present summer.

The Bishop of Peterborough preached before the Queen on Sunday in the private chapel at Windsor. It is stated that the Queen will leave Windsor Castle to-morrow, the 11th inst., for Osborne, and that after a short stay in the Isle of Wight, Her Majesty will again visit Balmoral, staying two or three days at Holyrood on her way.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a complimentary visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Chiselhurst. In the evening they gave a concert at Marlborough House, to which a distinguished company was invited.

On Monday the Prince of Wales, as President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, accompanied by the Princess, formally opened a convalescent home, as an offshoot of the hospital, at Lauderdale House, Highgate, which, with its adjacent grounds, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, one of the Governors of the Hospital, has freely placed at the disposal of the governors for the next seven years. They were enthusiastically received in the Junction-road and Highgate en route. The Prince of Wales, in formally declaring the home opened, thanked Sir Sydney Waterlow, in the name of all the governors and well-wishers of the hospital, for his "immense

liberality." At the conclusion of the ceremony the Prince and Princess visited Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow at their residence, Fairseat House, the grounds of which immediately adjoin those of Lauderdale House. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne at their residence.

Judge Keogh arrived in Dublin on Monday night. On landing at Kingstown he was guarded to the train by a force of police, and in the compartment next the one in which he proceeded to Dublin were a number of armed detectives. Yesterday he went to Longford. A pilot-engine preceded the train, and forces of soldiers and constabulary were quartered in all the towns on the north-west circuit.

King George, the ex-King of Hanover, has arrived in this country.

It is stated that the Ulster Orange celebrations of July 12 will be on a scale of "unusual splendour."

In the Dublin Corporation on Monday four Conservative members of the Council endeavoured by moving adjournments to defeat Alderman M'Swiny's motion of censure on Judge Keogh, and petition for his removal from the bench, but ultimately both were carried by 20 votes to 4. No other business was done. All who voted in favour of the motion seem to have been Roman Catholics except Sir John Gray.

The farmers at Wootton, in Oxfordshire, have resisted the demands of the Farm Labourers' Union, by locking out all the men, over 100 in all, who are members of the union.

Mr. Morley, M.P., in presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools on Saturday, strongly recommended parents to depend more upon the commercial life of the country, and deprecated their being so eager to secure appointments for their sons in Government offices.

Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, near Barnsley, was on Monday elected, without opposition, for the southern division of the West Riding, in succession to Lord Milton. The hon. gentleman was proposed by Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P. for North Lincolnshire, and seconded by Mr. L. R. Starkey, who was an unsuccessful candidate with Mr. Stanhope for this division at the last general election. The Liberals of the division reserve themselves for the general election.

There was a thunderstorm and a deluge of rain in London on Saturday afternoon, and many such incidents have occurred throughout the country.

Martin Hanley Carey, a well-known Fenian leader, on Saturday morning jumped off Essex Bridge, Dublin, into the Liffey, and was drowned. Carey had suffered imprisonment as a Fenian, and had served as an officer with Bourbaki's Irish Company, and was a great organiser of Fenian processions and similar demonstrations in Dublin.

John H. P. Lighton, one of the sons of the Rev. Sir Christopher Lighton, Bart., and a pupil at Repton School, was killed in the cricket-field by a blow from the ball.

An infant whose parents live in Hargrave-terrace, James-street, Camden-road, has been severely bitten by two white rats, which the parents kept in a cage. During the absence of the child's mother the rats escaped from the cage, and injured the child so seriously that the doctor declares it to be in a very precarious condition. The rats have been killed.

A fatal case of poisoning from eating crab occurred at Birmingham on Sunday. On Saturday evening Mrs. Styche, widow, gave to her little boy, aged seven years, part of a crab with his tea. It is supposed that he ate a portion of the creature's lungs, and, in consequence, soon after became unwell. About two o'clock on Sunday morning a doctor was sent for. He found the child in a state of insensibility. The usual remedies were administered, but apparently without effect. The poor boy continued to get worse until about eight o'clock, when he became convulsed, and shortly afterwards died.

The Tichborne "Claimant," accompanied by Mr. Whalley, M.P., reached Newcastle on Monday afternoon, when he was cheered by thousands of people, who crowded the railway-station and neighbouring streets, and the pressure was so great that damage was done to the carriage and other property.

The rifle men are now in camp at Wimbledon and the attendance is larger than ever. On Sunday Divine service was held under two separate tents, and on Monday business was opened, and the shooting was carried on with considerable spirit. The Alexandra and the Prince of Wales's prizes were the principal competitions of the day. The shooting for the Queen's Prize commenced yesterday at the 200 yards range, when a private named Oswald performed the extraordinary feat of making a "bull's-eye" with every shot. The Alexandra Prize competition at 600 yards was also resumed and some good marks were scored.

On Friday a deputation of working men waited upon Mr. Bruce, and presented memorials pointing out the inconvenience of the hours of closing public-houses, as proposed in the Government Licensing Bill. They advocated a uniform closing at midnight throughout the country. Mr. Bruce promised to lay before his colleagues the representations made to him, at the same time drawing attention to the necessity of doing justice between opposing opinions, and of reconciling the interests of the many with the inconvenience of the few.

Details of the compromise entered into between

the masons and the master-builders show that, while failing to secure the actual nine hours at 9d., the men have come within a fraction of their demands. On the whole year they have an average of 51½ hours per week, and the pay is to be 8½d. instead of 8d., the masters and men thus "splitting the difference." On Monday the master-builders of London decided to reopen their establishments upon the terms agreed upon with the operative masons. A full meeting of the carpenters' delegates was held last night, when the compromise effected last week was considered. Much irritation was still expressed at the isolated action of the masons; and the carpenters resolved not to accept the compromise, but to maintain their strike at a season which presented less hardships than winter.

The Geneva arbitration will be soon commenced. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn left London for Geneva on Monday night, and Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundell Palmer will probably leave to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There is every prospect of an abundant crop in France both of wheat, potatoes, beetroot, barley, and forage.

M. Gustave Doré, whose health has been lately much impaired by over attention to his numerous works, is about to visit England for change of air.

The sentence passed upon Henri Rochefort has been commuted into perpetual banishment. Victor Hugo has been instrumental in obtaining this act of grace from the President of the Republic.

The cholera has broken out with great severity at Kieff. During the first fortnight of June the number of cholera patients was 1,317, of whom 532 have died.

A telegram to the *New York Tribune* of the 19th ult. says that a terrible epidemic of some kind has appeared in the western towns in Brazil. Eight thousand out of a population of 13,000 have died.

Oppressive as the heat has been in Europe during the past week, it has been still more severely felt in America. The deaths in New York have, within that period, been more than three times the average number.

ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM.—Marked success has attended the efforts of the Liberal party in the Communal elections at Belgium. Only at Bruges does the Catholic element appear to preponderate. In Brussels, Liège, Ghent, Mons, Tournai, Arlon, and Ypres, the Liberals are decidedly in the ascendant. At Antwerp, Louvain, and Dinant the previous Catholic majority has been overthrown.

GREEK BRIGANDAGE.—The *Levant Times* of the 29th ult. says:—"A Mr. Kiriakopoulos was captured some days ago in Greece by brigands and cruelly murdered. This makes one murder and 200 captures within the space of a month. When will the Government adopt effectual measures for the suppression of brigandage?"

MORE EXECUTIONS AT VERSAILLES.—On Saturday two more military executions took place at Versailles. The condemned men refused to have their eyes bandaged, but it having been found that the firing party is rendered nervous by the eyes being exposed, bandages were put on by main force. This done the men were tied to the posts against which they had to stand, and the soldiers fired. Every bullet took effect, but the bodies were so strongly tied that they did not fall until the cords were cut.

GENERAL TROCHU has just addressed a farewell letter to his constituents, which concludes as follows:—"Worn out by events, I have neither the ability nor the health to continue the struggle. I entertain the hope that new men, inspired by the great necessities of the hour, will be more fortunate, and will secure the triumph of sound principles." All the reports coming from Morbihan assert that General Trochu will be re-elected, in spite of his resignation.

THE HEAT IN INDIA.—It appears from the *Bombay Gazette* that the heat is exceptionally great in India. At Allahabad it had reached 115 degrees in the shade, and at Hyderabad 116 degrees. At the latter place it caused the death of an officer, four men, and 12 children among the 16th Lancers. In and around Poona, in the Deccan, the wells are dried up, the cattle are dying, and people are thankful if they can obtain a jar of water by no greater trouble than that of walking a number of miles for it. The *Bombay Gazette* says that prospects would be very gloomy were not the monsoon at hand.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT GENEVA.—A brilliant celebration of the "Fourth" took place at Geneva. In front of the Hotel Beau Rivage a salute of one hundred and one guns was fired. The whole city was decorated, the Stars and Stripes floating almost everywhere. In the evening there was a grand banquet, at which Mr. Adams, responding to the toast, "The Day we celebrate," alluded to the international work just terminated, and said it would tend to reverse the traditional policy of nations. "The Queen of England" was enthusiastically received. The dinner was followed by a ball.—The day was also duly celebrated in London and Liverpool. A large party of Americans met at the Inns of Court Hotel and toasted the Queen and President Grant. Great pleasure was expressed at the removal of all obstacles to the Geneva arbitration. The American Club of Liverpool had a large circle of English guests at its annual banquet, and national compliments were exchanged on a most liberal scale.

66, AVENUE ROAD, LONDON N.W.

The Rev. NATHANIEL JENNINGS, M.A., receives STUDENTS for UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, or for its School, and assists them in preparing for their Classes. The Metropolitan Railway makes the College easily accessible in all kinds of weather.

Terms on application.

THE NONCONFORMIST SUPPLEMENTS.

5 pp. each, price 2s. 6d. Fenny, or 6s. per 100.

January 3, 1872, with an analysis of the Report and Evidence contained in the Blue-books illustrating the Physical and Moral Condition of the Rural Population of England.

March 7, entitled, "The Real Danger of Religion in the Schools; or, Fact v. Sentiment." Extracts from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c.

April 10, "The Church Establishment in the Rural Parishes in Relation to Religion and to Nonconformists." Copious extracts from correspondence.

May 2, "Our Religious and Educational Societies—a Survey of their Objects, Resources, and Work."

Arthur Miall, 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In future the *Nonconformist* will be supplied, post free, at the reduced price of

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,

to all subscribers who order the paper direct from this office, and are willing to pay the amount in one sum in advance.

Those subscribers who prefer to remit half-yearly or quarterly will be supplied with the paper on the same terms as heretofore.

The half-yearly subscription is 12s.; quarterly, 6s.

Published by ARTHUR MIALl (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

For Situations Wanted, five lines 2 0
" Wanting Servants, &c. 2 0

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

* As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the *Nonconformist* has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

SUMMARY.

ON Monday the House of Lords presented a memorable spectacle. Before the hereditary assembly met, the fate of the Ballot Bill was in suspense; reports prior to that day leading to the belief that the Conservative peers would insist on their amendments destructive of the bill. A crowded attendance of peers, and of visitors from the other House on Monday, testified to the prevalent anxiety, which was not relieved till the vote was taken on the critical question of the optional ballot. Their lordships readily accepted the safeguards provided by the other House for making the scrutiny clause homogeneous with the bill. Then came the chief point in dispute. Lord Ripon urged their lordships to accept the decision of the Commons expunging the optional ballot. The Duke of Richmond somewhat languidly urged his fellow-peers to stand to their amendment, on the assumption that the country was not in favour of secret voting, and that, therefore, the majority ought not to be coerced by the minority. The Duke of Northumberland gave the first sign of defection in the Conservative ranks by urging the House to retreat from an untenable position; and Earl Grey followed on the same side. Lord Russell made the most alarmist speech of the evening, expressing quite a Tory fear of the safety of the constitution, and was replied to by Earl Granville in one of his most effective and impressive speeches. After a comparatively short debate, a majority of nineteen decided in favour of compulsory secret voting, and the Liberal peers greeted this irrevocable vote in favour of the principle of the bill with loud cheers.

The division list on this test vote is a curious study. While seven Liberal peers deserted their party and many more were neutral, fifteen

Conservatives, including two dukes, and Lords Devon, Nelson, Lytton, and Wharnclyffe, came to the help of the Government. The Earl of Derby was conspicuous by his absence. Most of the peers who occupy the cross-benches, such as Earl Grey and Lord Vivian, also swelled the majority. Five bishops gave their support to the Liberal party which had raised them to the Episcopate, and two voted with the Opposition. It is some satisfaction to find that the majority of their lordships are not disposed on great occasions to obey the behests of either the Duke of Richmond or the Marquis of Salisbury, and quite ready, when needed, to act upon the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valour."

On some minor points the Opposition leaders asserted their customary supremacy. By a large majority they decided that any losses sustained by the use of schoolrooms as polling places should be made good—an amendment which the Commons may reject as a breach of privilege. The clause itself, which will very materially diminish the cost of elections, was not challenged. Their lordships by 117 to 58 decided that the Act should terminate in 1880, and insisted on the retention of their amendment on the "Illiterate Clause" for making the required declaration before the returning officer, by a majority of 31. There will of course be a conference between the two Houses, when it is to be hoped the innovations of the peers will be further reduced. But the main object of the bill has now been ratified, and a troublesome political question is at length cleared out of the way.

The Scotch Education Bill has been read a second time by the House of Lords, and is threatened with the same treatment as the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill. The Duke of Richmond patronises most of the amendments rejected in the Lower House, which he calls "increasing the efficiency of the measure"; and he proposes, in committee, to make religious teaching compulsory, to alter the constitution of school boards, to amend the conscience clause, and to constitute the Scottish Education Department an independent body—that is, a corporation which may spend imperial money at its own discretion. The peers, notwithstanding their Conservative leanings, will, we should imagine, hardly be gained to sanction the principle of a bill and destroy it in detail; nor are the great English magnates likely to act so zealously on behalf of the Established Kirk, which is the chief opponent of the measure, as in the interest of the heritors—the Scotch landowners—whose pecuniary claims are well cared for in the bill. Those who have accepted the English Education Act cannot consistently throw out a Scotch measure which has been built upon the same lines.

There have been more exciting debates in the French National Assembly, and it appears that M. Thiers has at length consented to forego the proposed tax on raw materials, and make up the deficit in the budget from other sources. The new treaty with Germany for the evacuation of French territory, though felt to be very burdensome, has been wisely passed without a debate. A new five per cent. loan for a large portion of the remaining indemnity will soon be issued, and then the Assembly will have a long vacation. Under such circumstances the President's authority remains unchallenged. He has an unthankful task to perform, viz., to deliver French territory as soon as possible from foreign occupation, and so radical a politician as M. Louis Blanc voluntarily comes forward to praise the skill and "prudent firmness" of M. Thiers.

The conflict between the German Empire and the Vatican is becoming very serious. The Pope, having openly predicted that a stone will fall from heaven to shatter to Colossus—"the idol with the feet of clay," the semi-official organ of the Berlin Government interprets the declaration as an indication that Prince Bismarck "will have for the future in ecclesiastical questions to deal, not with the opinions and actions of individual bishops, but with an attack of forces united under one command; and that its repelling energy must not be exerted against solitary assailants, but ever keep its attention steadily fixed upon the huge entirety of the anti-national ecclesiastical movement. We must keep in mind, at every further step we take, that the wish of our enemy is for the shattering of the mighty German Empire's foot." These words, with the prospect of an early vacancy in the Papal chair, and the complications that must ensue, have an ominous meaning. They point to further and vigorous action. But the Vatican, with its immense influence and command of enthusiastic supporters, is a formidable antagonist. Of course Prince Bismarck will give every encouragement to the Old Catholics. The members of that section in Munich are now being visited by the Arch-

bishop of Utrecht, a Jansenist prelate, and opponent of Rome, who has been performing the rites which the Old Catholics so much desiderate, and which give a semblance to their claim to be considered as the true exponents of the Catholic Church; the Papacy being, as the Jansenists declare, heretical.

The Democratic Convention is now in session at Baltimore. The name of Mr. Horace Greeley is received there with much favour, and there is every prospect that he will be nominated almost unanimously for the Presidency. The eventual issue is thus predicted by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"The Democratic defection from Greeley will be much heavier than the Republican defection from Grant, and as the field is shaping itself, the re-election of Grant in November next is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion."

THE EXPECTED CRISIS AVERTED.

THE House of Lords has once more gratuitously demonstrated how little permanent force it has against the decided will of the nation. It may bluster, as in recent times it seems to have been prone to do. It may talk directly, or indirectly, in tones of menace, or in terms of defiance; but when the time comes for thrusting itself into collision with the Lower House, it usually swerves from the line indicated by its chiefs, and leaves the safer issue to be adopted by default. It had been given out towards the latter end of last week that the Opposition Lords, under the generalship of the Duke of Richmond, would pertinaciously abide by their resolution to retain the amendment they had made in favour of optional secrecy in giving a parliamentary or municipal vote. The Peers, we were told, would not consent to be regarded as a mere Chamber of Revision for the legislative work of the Commons. As a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, they were resolved upon establishing their independence. They had frequently before yielded to pressure; now it was their intention to resist it, and thereby to give effect to their own purpose, whatever might be the risk they might incur.

The prospect was anything but bright. Not, indeed, that there was the slightest chance that the Lords would effectually dominate over the Commons of the United Kingdom. It was known by every one acquainted with the feeling of the British people that eventually the will of the nation would push aside the wilfulness of the Upper Chamber. But what was likely to happen meanwhile excited not a little uneasiness. If the Lords should be, we will not say sufficiently courageous, but foolhardy enough, to insist upon their amendments in the face of the protest against them recorded by large majorities in the House of Commons, the practical question which would occur to all thoughtful Liberals, would be, What is the next constitutional step to be taken? Were the Ministry to resign? Was Parliament to be dissolved? Was the question to be submitted specifically to final verdict of the constituencies?

We own to something like a feeling of alarm at the tone in which the crisis was talked about—in the higher regions of the sphere of Liberalism. There were men whose names are, to some extent, words of power, and whose sincere advocacy of the ballot none would be disposed to question, who stoutly insisted upon the necessity of a Ministerial resignation, or of a dissolution of Parliament, as the only alternative left to Her Majesty's Government in case the Lords should carry their threat into execution. We confess not only to our surprise, but to our indignant surprise, at this style of talk. We believe that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would have been guilty of a serious constitutional crime, as well as a palpable constitutional blunder, if they had thus succumbed to the action of the Peers. They had a large majority to sustain them in the House of Commons. There was good reason for believing that an immediate appeal to the country, in the absence of the ballot, would be followed by one of the most riotous, corrupting, oppressive, and misleading elections since the passing of the first Reform Bill. But even if immediate circumstances had been in favour of taking counsel at the hands of the nation, there were good and sound reasons to be urged why this should not be done under lordly dictation. Her Majesty's Ministers are supposed to represent the majority of the House of Commons; whereas if the Lords, by refusing to pass their measures, could claim to exercise a dominant influence over the choice of Her Majesty's advisers, their political position would be reversed, and for the future they would logically claim to control the entire course of public politics. Already their control over the Government of the country is as great as can be endured, and we are strongly of

opinion that Mr. Gladstone would hardly have been faithful to the trust imposed upon him, if, by quitting office, he had established a precedent for giving to the hereditary a supremacy over the representative Chamber of Legislation.

Happily, the gathering clouds of the political firmament have been dispersed. There will be no Ministerial resignation, and there will be no immediate dissolution of Parliament. The mode of taking the votes of electors, both parliamentary and municipal, will in future be compulsorily secret, and by means of the ballot. True, the Act, when finally passed, will be most likely of a temporary character, and will be operative only until the end of 1880. But the interval will certainly include two general elections, and should the scheme embodied in Mr. Forster's Bill turn out to be in the main successful, it will, of course, be rendered permanent by the wisdom of Parliament. If it should be disappointing to all political parties, opportunity will be given either to amend or quietly to drop it. For our own part, we are quite willing that the measure should be made an experimental one. If, as we think, it will tend to bring out general political results from individual thinking and action, it will be a boon which the country will not be likely to cast aside. If, on the contrary, it is found to multiply existing facilities for corruption, intimidation, and duplicity, it will be no little diminution of the evil that within a few years, should the country so will it, the secret mode of voting will die a natural death.

THE GRANT TO EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

ON Monday night last, the House of Commons, by a majority of 113, which was made up in tolerably equal proportions of Whig and Tory votes, granted a sum of 4,133*l.* in payment of ex-Governor Eyre's legal expenses. The majority was a large one; but it must be remembered that the whole influence of the Government was brought to bear in support of the vote, and that of course the Tory party—with whom the proposal originated—gave it their hearty support. That, under the circumstances, so large a number as 130 Liberal members should have voted against the motion must be taken as indicative not only of the strong feeling which is entertained against Mr. Eyre's conduct during the Jamaica reign of terror, but also of the growing alienation of the most popular section of the Liberal party from a Government whose leaders appear to be rapidly losing all moral sympathy with the nation.

We need not recount the sanguinary incidents of the Jamaica tragedy, nor endeavour to measure the exact amount of official or personal responsibility which rests upon Mr. Eyre. It is enough to remember that, under his rule, martial law was so enforced that, in retaliation for the murder of twenty-two whites, 439 negroes were executed; and that among the latter was Mr. G. W. Gordon, a member of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Eyre's chief political opponent. Historically, the name of Gordon will always be associated with that of Eyre; and it is impossible that the ex-Governor's worst enemy could desire a greater punishment to befall him. Mr. Eyre might have been ignorant of the excessive number and recklessness of the punishments which were inflicted—although at the time all the details were given with revolting minuteness in the Kingston journals; but of his responsibility for the arrest, deportation, trial, and execution of Mr. Gordon, there never could be any doubt. Oblivion is what ought most devoutly to be desired by the chief actors in these ghastly transactions. Why, therefore, is it that nearly seven years after the executions, and torturings, and burnings took place, the whole of the sad story has again been raked up in the House of Commons, and made the subject of a long and acrimonious debate?

Mr. Gladstone supplied the answer to this question in his most unhappy speech. From the beginning to the end of his remarks he took simply a technical and official view of the subject. A Tory Government had given a sort of promise that Mr. Eyre's legal expenses should be defrayed, and had invited him to send in his bill of costs; and therefore their successors were bound by this implied engagement. Does Mr. Gladstone mean to say that a Liberal Government is under an obligation to carry out any pledge which the officers of a Conservative Treasury may think fit to make? It is idle to talk of the vote being a matter of honour to Mr. Eyre. No Government—which is, for the time being, the guardian of the honour and interests of the country—is at liberty thus to trifle with its own personal responsibility. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are as much responsible for the indemnity to Mr. Eyre as if they had originally proposed it; and we are quite sure that if Mr. Bright had been in the

Cabinet, their action in the matter would have been reversed. Yet, when we find a man like Mr. Stansfeld voting for the motion, it makes us feel that office is apt to exert a deteriorating influence upon our statesmen, and to render them familiar with crooked paths. We believe that the Government, by their weak and time-serving policy, have lost ground which, in the present temper of the country and of the Liberal party, they can never hope to recover.

It is not, however, the individual consistency of a particular Minister, or Ministers, which is mainly at stake. That is "a trifle light as air" compared with the considerations which Mr. Bowring presented to the House at the close of his appalling narrative of the Jamaica "rebellion." He objected to the vote because it placed Parliament in the utterly false position of appearing to approve of Mr. Eyre's acts, and also because "it would be virtually compelling the whole population, notwithstanding their great repugnance, to make a forced contribution to the Eyre Testimonial Fund for the payment of expenses which had been paid three or four times over." This is the saddest part of the business. The vote, considered as a mere money question, is trumpery enough; but the principle involved is one which compromises the reputation both of Parliament and of the country. When Mr. Bowring remarked that he had reason to believe the working classes were watching this matter very closely, he was met by a Conservative cry of "No, no." Those who interrupted him could hardly have read the noble protest which was addressed to the Prime Minister on Saturday last by fifty representatives of the trade societies of the Kingdom, including the best known and most respected of the leaders of the working men. They significantly declared that "the working classes of England are not likely soon to forget the ruthless manner in which the labouring men of a British colony were tried by court-martial and subjected to torture and death." This is the spirit in which they they approach the consideration of as solemn a question as was ever submitted to the Imperial Parliament, and it will be strange indeed if, at the next general election, they do not give practical evidence of the fact that they can never forget the hideous treatment which men of their own class received at the hands of authority in the Year of Grace 1865. And many others will, in addition, remember the pregnant language in which the Chief Justice of England summed up his own view of the proceedings which took place under martial law in Jamaica:—

To some it does appear, when it is borne in mind that this insurrection was crushed in a moment, that as soon as the soldiers made their appearance the black men fled, and that the only business of the soldiers was to hunt them up and bring them before the tribunals, this prolonged martial law and these terrible executions are things which have brought reproach not only on those who were parties to them, but on the very name of England.

Sir Charles Adderley's speech makes it clear that the Government were far from discharging a mere technical function, and that their responsibility for the vote—whatever may be alleged to the contrary—was absolute and undivided. Sir Charles, although he ardently supported the vote, and relieved himself of a cynical sneer at the expense of the Jamaica Committee, emphatically declared that "the promise made by the late Government was not a promise"; and that at most it only amounted to a request on their part for the production of documents which were necessary to enable them to make up their minds whether the expenses should be paid or not. This is the opinion of the late Under Secretary for the Colonies; and it is confirmed by the substance of the documents which Mr. Gladstone read to the House. What, then, is the justification for this vote? It is clear that the whole of the secret history of this transaction has not yet seen the light, and that more is known about it in the inner chambers of the Treasury than has yet been divulged. The only cause of satisfaction which we can discover is that the minority delivered a protest so emphatic and so uncompromising that they at least have no cause to be ashamed of their defeat.

AMERICAN FRATERNITY.

WE are not sure that we should greatly admire the music at the Boston Musical Festival if we were to hear it. We think the tendency would be in the other direction. As a rule, only children like cakes the better the bigger they are, and there is a great deal to remind one of a lot of children in the programme and execution of this musical festival. Size and noise seem to have been two of the chief characteristics. We need not produce all the gigantic statistics of audience, performers, cannons, bells,

anvils, &c. which have appeared, but we can quite believe the statement of a contemporary's correspondent that "the impression produced by the performances can only be described as overpowering." Let us, however, express a cordial hope that the projectors, the performers, and the audiences have been equally pleased with the result, for we confess that we, who have not been present, have derived intense satisfaction from some circumstances connected with it.

Many of the best things we do are done unconsciously, and we are often surprised at the good that arises from them, because we did not intend at the time to do any particular good—did not foresee, expect, or even think about it. So our Secretary at War, probably, had no thought, when he gave permission for the Grenadier Band to attend the Musical Festival, that he was doing a great deal to excite or renew amongst Americans a warmer feeling towards Old England. Yet he has done more by this small but gracious act to bring together the two countries than anything that has been done in the same direction for years past. We are all touched by little deeds of graciousness, often even more than we are by great deeds of generosity, and the Americans—and very naturally—are peculiarly susceptible on such points. Besides, no people in the world so much delight in an English welcome, in English hospitality, or in English appreciation; and no people will repay you with such warm thanks for anything you may be able to do for them. They have a highly generous nature, somewhat touchy, as such natures often are. But they wonderfully appreciate any generosity that may be shown to them, and will repay you for it tenfold if they have the opportunity. And how well they have repaid us for our little bit of generosity in lending the band of the Grenadiers, the history of the Boston Musical Festival has shown.

The band received, on its first landing, something like a regal reception—regal in its magnificence, but republican in the simplicity of the cause. As they marched down Washington-street—the Cheapside of Boston—the glad shouts of the people rent the air, and the demonstrations of welcome became so practically effusive that the Grenadiers appear to have been as much inconvenienced by them as the Princess Alexandra was when she made her entry into London. When they played at the festival, the enthusiasm, we are told, "knew no bounds," and certainly never was "God save the Queen" sung by such a mighty audience as by that hundred thousand of Americans, while all the bells of the old city rang out their joyous accompaniment, and the great-throated cannon boomed in response. Aye! and all this was done, not merely with genuine sincerity, but with acute feeling, highly wrought it may be, but strongly expressive of actual emotion. It has been the same on every occasion when the English band has appeared in public. These direct descendants of the men who first revolted against the tyrannical rule of George the Third's Tory Ministry, these Republicans, these so-called haters of England, ask for "God Save the Queen" over and over again, and sing it as though they would never tire of it. What is the explanation?

What is the explanation? It is easy enough to those who have accurately known the real state of American feeling towards the old mother country. Amongst the majority of the people the old feeling of antagonism had died out nearly a generation ago, and if it had not been for the Alabama and other cases, and the undisguised sympathy of the aristocracy and many of the moneyed classes of this country with the North during the civil war, would have died out entirely. The soreness which was excited by the latter events was the soreness arising from disappointed and apparently misplaced and unrequited affection. Do we not all feel injuries from the hand of a friend more than we do injuries from the hand of an enemy? We expect, and are not surprised at the one; we are astonished, grieved, and often warmly resentful at the other. But if there be real affection, the resentment does not last, and we are thankful for any opportunity of showing that we have conquered it. This is just the opportunity that the Americans have now had, and they have taken a magnanimous advantage of it.

We believe—heartily believe—in the depth and genuineness of the affection of the majority of the people of the United States to the people of this country, but we sometimes wonder at its character. For there is no concealing the fact that it is not returned—at least not adequately returned. The governing classes of England, as a whole, dislike America. They have always disliked her. They will toady to any Emperor, but they affect nothing but contempt for the representatives of the great democratic Government across the Atlantic. There are

66, AVENUE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

The Rev. NATHANIEL JENNINGS, M.A., receives STUDENTS for UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, or Pupils for its School, and assists them in preparing for their Classes. The Metropolitan Railway makes the College easily accessible in all kinds of weather. Terms on application.

THE NONCONFORMIST SUPPLEMENTS.

8 pp. each, price One Penny, or 6s. per 100.

January 3, 1872, with a full analysis of the Report and Evidence contained in the Blue-books illustrating the Physical and Moral Condition of the Rural Population of England.

March 7, entitled, "The Real Danger of Religion in the Schools; or, Fact v. Sentiment." Extracts from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c.

April 10, "The Church Establishment in the Rural Parishes in Relation to Religion and to Nonconformists." Copious extracts from correspondence.

May 2, "Our Religious and Educational Societies—a Survey of their Objects, Resources, and Work."

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In future the *Nonconformist* will be supplied, post free, at the reduced price of

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,

to all subscribers who order the paper direct from this office, and are willing to pay the amount in one sum in advance.

Those subscribers who prefer to remit half-yearly or quarterly will be supplied with the paper on the same terms as heretofore.

The half-yearly subscription is 12s.; quarterly, 6s.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

For Situations Wanted, five lines	s. d.
" Wanting Servants, &c.	2 0
	2 0

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

* As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the *Nonconformist* has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

SUMMARY.

ON Monday the House of Lords presented a memorable spectacle. Before the hereditary assembly met, the fate of the Ballot Bill was in suspense; reports prior to that day leading to the belief that the Conservative peers would insist on their amendments destructive of the bill. A crowded attendance of peers, and of visitors from the other House on Monday, testified to the prevalent anxiety, which was not relieved till the vote was taken on the critical question of the optional ballot. Their lordships readily accepted the safeguards provided by the other House for making the scrutiny clause homogeneous with the bill. Then came the chief point in dispute. Lord Ripon urged their lordships to accept the decision of the Commons expunging the optional ballot. The Duke of Richmond somewhat languidly urged his fellow-peers to stand to their amendment, on the assumption that the country was not in favour of secret voting, and that, therefore, the majority ought not to be coerced by the minority. The Duke of Northumberland gave the first sign of defection in the Conservative ranks by urging the House to retreat from an untenable position; and Earl Grey followed on the same side. Lord Russell made the most alarmist speech of the evening, expressing quite a Tory fear of the safety of the constitution, and was replied to by Earl Granville in one of his most effective and impressive speeches. After a comparatively short debate, a majority of nineteen decided in favour of compulsory secret voting, and the Liberal peers greeted this irrevocable vote in favour of the principle of the bill with loud cheers.

The division list on this test vote is a curious study. While seven Liberal peers deserted their party and many more were neutral, fifteen

Conservatives, including two dukes, and Lords Devon, Nelson, Lytton, and Wharnccliffe, came to the help of the Government. The Earl of Derby was conspicuous by his absence. Most of the peers who occupy the cross-benches, such as Earl Grey and Lord Vivian, also swelled the majority. Five bishops gave their support to the Liberal party which had raised them to the Episcopate, and two voted with the Opposition. It is some satisfaction to find that the majority of their lordships are not disposed on great occasions to obey the behests of either the Duke of Richmond or the Marquis of Salisbury, and quite ready, when needed, to act upon the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valour."

On some minor points the Opposition leaders asserted their customary supremacy. By a large majority they decided that any losses sustained by the use of schoolrooms as polling places should be made good—an amendment which the Commons may reject as a breach of privilege. The clause itself, which will very materially diminish the cost of elections, was not challenged. Their lordships by 117 to 58 decided that the Act should terminate in 1880, and insisted on the retention of their amendment on the "Illiterate Clause" for making the required declaration before the returning officer, by a majority of 31. There will of course be a conference between the two Houses, when it is to be hoped the innovations of the peers will be further reduced. But the main object of the bill has now been ratified, and a troublesome political question is at length cleared out of the way.

The Scotch Education Bill has been read a second time by the House of Lords, and is threatened with the same treatment as the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill. The Duke of Richmond patronises most of the amendments rejected in the Lower House, which he calls "increasing the efficiency of the measure"; and he proposes, in committee, to make religious teaching compulsory, to alter the constitution of school boards, to amend the conscience clause, and to constitute the Scottish Education Department an independent body—that is, a corporation which may spend imperial money at its own discretion. The peers, notwithstanding their Conservative leanings, will, we should imagine, hardly be agitated to sanction the principle of a bill and destroy it in detail; nor are the great English magnates likely to act so zealously on behalf of the Established Kirk, which is the chief opponent of the measure, as in the interest of the heritors—the Scotch landowners—whose pecuniary claims are well cared for in the bill. Those who have accepted the English Education Act cannot consistently throw out a Scotch measure which has been built upon the same lines.

There have been more exciting debates in the French National Assembly, and it appears that M. Thiers has at length consented to forego the proposed tax on raw materials, and make up the deficit in the budget from other sources. The new treaty with Germany for the evacuation of French territory, though felt to be very burdensome, has been wisely passed without a debate. A new five per cent. loan for a large portion of the remaining indemnity will soon be issued, and then the Assembly will have a long vacation. Under such circumstances the President's authority remains unchallenged. He has an unthankful task to perform, viz., to deliver French territory as soon as possible from foreign occupation, and so radical a politician as M. Louis Blanc voluntarily comes forward to praise the skill and "prudent firmness" of M. Thiers.

The conflict between the German Empire and the Vatican is becoming very serious. The Pope, having openly predicted that a stone will fall from heaven to shatter to Colossus—"the idol with the feet of clay," the semi-official organ of the Berlin Government interprets the declaration as an indication that Prince Bismarck "will have for the future in ecclesiastical questions to deal, not with the opinions and actions of individual bishops, but with an attack of forces united under one command; and that its repelling energy must not be exerted against solitary assailants, but ever keep its attention steadily fixed upon the huge entirety of the anti-national ecclesiastical movement. We must keep in mind, at every further step we take, that the wish of our enemy is for the shattering of the mighty German Empire's foot." These words, with the prospect of an early vacancy in the Papal chair, and the complications that must ensue, have an ominous meaning. They point to further and vigorous action. But the Vatican, with its immense influence and command of enthusiastic supporters, is a formidable antagonist. Of course Prince Bismarck will give every encouragement to the Old Catholics. The members of that section in Munich are now being visited by the Arch-

bishop of Utrecht, a Jansenist prelate, and opponent of Rome, who has been performing the rites which the Old Catholics so much desiderate, and which give a semblance to their claim to be considered as the true exponents of the Catholic Church; the Papacy being, as the Jansenists declare, heretical.

The Democratic Convention is now in session at Baltimore. The name of Mr. Horace Greeley is received there with much favour, and there is every prospect that he will be nominated almost unanimously for the Presidency. The eventual issue is thus predicted by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"The Democratic defection from Greeley will be much heavier than the Republican defection from Grant, and as the field is shaping itself, the re-election of Grant in November next is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion."

THE EXPECTED CRISIS AVERTED.

THE House of Lords has once more gratuitously demonstrated how little permanent force it has against the decided will of the nation. It may bluster, as in recent times it seems to have been prone to do. It may talk directly, or indirectly, in tones of menace, or in terms of defiance; but when the time comes for thrusting itself into collision with the Lower House, it usually swerves from the line indicated by its chiefs, and leaves the safer issue to be adopted by default. It had been given out towards the latter end of last week that the Opposition Lords, under the generalship of the Duke of Richmond, would pertinaciously abide by their resolution to retain the amendment they had made in favour of optional secrecy in giving a parliamentary or municipal vote. The Peers, we were told, would not consent to be regarded as a mere Chamber of Revision for the legislative work of the Commons. As a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, they were resolved upon establishing their independence. They had frequently before yielded to pressure; now it was their intention to resist it, and thereby to give effect to their own purpose, whatever might be the risk they might incur.

The prospect was anything but bright. Not, indeed, that there was the slightest chance that the Lords would effectually dominate over the Commons of the United Kingdom. It was known by every one acquainted with the feeling of the British people that eventually the will of the nation would push aside the wilfulness of the Upper Chamber. But what was likely to happen meanwhile excited not a little uneasiness. If the Lords should be, we will not say sufficiently courageous, but foolhardy enough, to insist upon their amendments in the face of the protest against them recorded by large majorities in the House of Commons, the practical question which would occur to all thoughtful Liberals, would be, What is the next constitutional step to be taken? Were the Ministry to resign? Was Parliament to be dissolved? Was the question to be submitted specifically to final verdict of the constituencies?

We own to something like a feeling of alarm at the tone in which the crisis was talked about—in the higher regions of the sphere of Liberalism. There were men whose names are, to some extent, words of power, and whose sincere advocacy of the ballot none would be disposed to question, who stoutly insisted upon the necessity of a Ministerial resignation, or of a dissolution of Parliament, as the only alternative left to Her Majesty's Government in case the Lords should carry their threat into execution. We confess not only to our surprise, but to our indignant surprise, at this style of talk. We believe that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would have been guilty of a serious constitutional crime, as well as a palpable constitutional blunder, if they had thus succumbed to the action of the Peers. They had a large majority to sustain them in the House of Commons. There was good reason for believing that an immediate appeal to the country, in the absence of the ballot, would be followed by one of the most riotous, corrupting, oppressive, and misleading elections since the passing of the first Reform Bill. But even if immediate circumstances had been in favour of taking counsel at the hands of the nation, there were good and sound reasons to be urged why this should not be done under lordly dictation. Her Majesty's Ministers are supposed to represent the majority of the House of Commons; whereas if the Lords, by refusing to pass their measures, could claim to exercise a dominant influence over the choice of Her Majesty's advisers, their political position would be reversed, and for the future they would logically claim to control the entire course of public politics. Already their control over the Government of the country is as great as can be endured, and we are strongly of

opinion that Mr. Gladstone would hardly have been faithful to the trust imposed upon him, if, by quitting office, he had established a precedent for giving to the hereditary a supremacy over the representative Chamber of Legislation.

Happily, the gathering clouds of the political firmament have been dispersed. There will be no Ministerial resignation, and there will be no immediate dissolution of Parliament. The mode of taking the votes of electors, both parliamentary and municipal, will in future be compulsorily secret, and by means of the ballot. True, the Act, when finally passed, will be most likely of a temporary character, and will be operative only until the end of 1880. But the interval will certainly include two general elections, and should the scheme embodied in Mr. Forster's Bill turn out to be in the main successful, it will, of course, be rendered permanent by the wisdom of Parliament. If it should be disappointing to all political parties, opportunity will be given either to amend or quietly to drop it. For our own part, we are quite willing that the measure should be made an experimental one. If, as we think, it will tend to bring out general political results from individual thinking and action, it will be a boon which the country will not be likely to cast aside. If, on the contrary, it is found to multiply existing facilities for corruption, intimidation, and duplicity, it will be no little diminution of the evil that within a few years, should the country so will it, the secret mode of voting will die a natural death.

THE GRANT TO EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

On Monday night last, the House of Commons, by a majority of 113, which was made up in tolerably equal proportions of Whig and Tory votes, granted a sum of 4,133*l.* in payment of ex-Governor Eyre's legal expenses. The majority was a large one; but it must be remembered that the whole influence of the Government was brought to bear in support of the vote, and that of course the Tory party—with whom the proposal originated—gave it their hearty support. That, under the circumstances, so large a number as 130 Liberal members should have voted against the motion must be taken as indicative not only of the strong feeling which is entertained against Mr. Eyre's conduct during the Jamaica reign of terror, but also of the growing alienation of the most popular section of the Liberal party from a Government whose leaders appear to be rapidly losing all moral sympathy with the nation.

We need not recount the sanguinary incidents of the Jamaica tragedy, nor endeavour to measure the exact amount of official or personal responsibility which rests upon Mr. Eyre. It is enough to remember that, under his rule, martial law was so enforced that, in retaliation for the murder of twenty-two whites, 439 negroes were executed; and that among the latter was Mr. G. W. Gordon, a member of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Eyre's chief political opponent. Historically, the name of Gordon will always be associated with that of Eyre; and it is impossible that the ex-Governor's worst enemy could desire a greater punishment to befall him. Mr. Eyre might have been ignorant of the excessive number and recklessness of the punishments which were inflicted—although at the time all the details were given with revolting minuteness in the Kingston journals; but of his responsibility for the arrest, deportation, trial, and execution of Mr. Gordon, there never could be any doubt. Oblivion is what ought most devoutly to be desired by the chief actors in these ghastly transactions. Why, therefore, is it that nearly seven years after the executions, and torturings, and burnings took place, the whole of the sad story has again been raked up in the House of Commons, and made the subject of a long and acrimonious debate?

Mr. Gladstone supplied the answer to this question in his most unhappy speech. From the beginning to the end of his remarks he took simply a technical and official view of the subject. A Tory Government had given a sort of promise that Mr. Eyre's legal expenses should be defrayed, and had invited him to send in his bill of costs; and therefore their successors were bound by this implied engagement. Does Mr. Gladstone mean to say that a Liberal Government is under an obligation to carry out any pledge which the officers of a Conservative Treasury may think fit to make? It is idle to talk of the vote being a matter of honour to Mr. Eyre. No Government—which is, for the time being, the guardian of the honour and interests of the country—is at liberty thus to trifle with its own personal responsibility. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are as much responsible for the indemnity to Mr. Eyre as if they had originally proposed it; and we are quite sure that if Mr. Bright had been in the

Cabinet, their action in the matter would have been reversed. Yet, when we find a man like Mr. Stansfeld voting for the motion, it makes us feel that office is apt to exert a deteriorating influence upon our statesmen, and to render them familiar with crooked paths. We believe that the Government, by their weak and time-serving policy, have lost ground which, in the present temper of the country and of the Liberal party, they can never hope to recover.

It is not, however, the individual consistency of a particular Minister, or Ministers, which is mainly at stake. That is "a trifle light as air" compared with the considerations which Mr. Bowring presented to the House at the close of his appalling narrative of the Jamaica "rebellion." He objected to the vote because it placed Parliament in the utterly false position of appearing to approve of Mr. Eyre's acts, and also because "it would be virtually compelling the whole population, notwithstanding their great repugnance, to make a forced contribution to the Eyre Testimonial Fund for the payment of expenses which had been paid three or four times over." This is the saddest part of the business. The vote, considered as a mere money question, is trumpery enough; but the principle involved is one which compromises the reputation both of Parliament and of the country. When Mr. Bowring remarked that he had reason to believe the working classes were watching this matter very closely, he was met by a Conservative cry of "No, no." Those who interrupted him could hardly have read the noble protest which was addressed to the Prime Minister on Saturday last by fifty representatives of the trade societies of the Kingdom, including the best known and most respected of the leaders of the working men. They significantly declared that "the working classes of England are not likely soon to forget the ruthless manner in which the labouring men of a British colony were tried by court-martial and subjected to torture and death." This is the spirit in which they they approach the consideration of as solemn a question as was ever submitted to the Imperial Parliament, and it will be strange indeed if, at the next general election, they do not give practical evidence of the fact that they can never forget the hideous treatment which men of their own class received at the hands of authority in the Year of Grace 1865. And many others will, in addition, remember the pregnant language in which the Chief Justice of England summed up his own view of the proceedings which took place under martial law in Jamaica:—

To some it does appear, when it is borne in mind that this insurrection was crushed in a moment, that as soon as the soldiers made their appearance the black men fled, and that the only business of the soldiers was to hunt them up and bring them before the tribunals, this prolonged martial law and these terrible executions are things which have brought reproach not only on those who were parties to them, but on the very name of England.

Sir Charles Adderley's speech makes it clear that the Government were far from discharging a mere technical function, and that their responsibility for the vote—whatever may be alleged to the contrary—was absolute and undivided. Sir Charles, although he ardently supported the vote, and relieved himself of a cynical sneer at the expense of the Jamaica Committee, emphatically declared that "the promise made by the late Government was not a promise"; and that at most it only amounted to a request on their part for the production of documents which were necessary to enable them to make up their minds whether the expenses should be paid or not. This is the opinion of the late Under Secretary for the Colonies; and it is confirmed by the substance of the documents which Mr. Gladstone read to the House. What, then, is the justification for this vote? It is clear that the whole of the secret history of this transaction has not yet seen the light, and that more is known about it in the inner chambers of the Treasury than has yet been divulged. The only cause of satisfaction which we can discover is that the minority delivered a protest so emphatic and so uncompromising that they at least have no cause to be ashamed of their defeat.

AMERICAN FRATERNITY.

We are not sure that we should greatly admire the music at the Boston Musical Festival if we were to hear it. We think the tendency would be in the other direction. As a rule, only children like cakes the better the bigger they are, and there is a great deal to remind one of a lot of children in the programme and execution of this musical festival. Size and noise seem to have been two of the chief characteristics. We need not produce all the gigantic statistics of audience, performers, cannons, bells,

anvils, &c., which have appeared, but we can quite believe the statement of a contemporary's correspondent that "the impression produced by the performances can only be described as overpowering." Let us, however, express a cordial hope that the projectors, the performers, and the audiences have been equally pleased with the result, for we confess that we, who have not been present, have derived intense satisfaction from some circumstances connected with it.

Many of the best things we do are done unconsciously, and we are often surprised at the good that arises from them, because we did not intend at the time to do any particular good—did not foresee, expect, or even think about it. So our Secretary at War, probably, had no thought, when he gave permission for the Grenadier Band to attend the Musical Festival, that he was doing a great deal to excite or renew amongst Americans a warmer feeling towards Old England. Yet he has done more by this small but gracious act to bring together the two countries than anything that has been done in the same direction for years past. We are all touched by little deeds of graciousness, often even more than we are by great deeds of generosity, and the Americans—and very naturally—are peculiarly susceptible on such points. Besides, no people in the world so much delight in an English welcome, in English hospitality, or in English appreciation; and no people will repay you with such warm thanks for anything you may be able to do for them. They have a highly generous nature, somewhat touchy, as such natures often are. But they wonderfully appreciate any generosity that may be shown to them, and will repay you for it tenfold if they have the opportunity. And how well they have repaid us for our little bit of generosity in lending the band of the Grenadiers, the history of the Boston Musical Festival has shown.

The band received, on its first landing, something like a regal reception—regal in its magnificence, but republican in the simplicity of the cause. As they marched down Washington-street—the Cheapside of Boston—the glad shouts of the people rent the air, and the demonstrations of welcome became so practically effusive that the Grenadiers appear to have been as much inconvenienced by them as the Princess Alexandra was when she made her entry into London. When they played at the festival, the enthusiasm, we are told, "knew no bounds," and certainly never was "God save the Queen" sung by such a mighty audience as by that hundred thousand of Americans, while all the bells of the old city rang out their joyous accompaniment, and the great-throated cannon boomed in response. Aye! and all this was done, not merely with genuine sincerity, but with acute feeling, highly wrought it may be, but strongly expressive of actual emotion. It has been the same on every occasion when the English band has appeared in public. These direct descendants of the men who first revolted against the tyrannical rule of George the Third's Tory Ministry, these Republicans, these so-called haters of England, ask for "God Save the Queen" over and over again, and sing it as though they would never tire of it. What is the explanation?

What is the explanation? It is easy enough to those who have accurately known the real state of American feeling towards the old mother country. Amongst the majority of the people the old feeling of antagonism had died out nearly a generation ago, and if it had not been for the Alabama and other cases, and the undisguised sympathy of the aristocracy and many of the moneyed classes of this country with the North during the civil war, would have died out entirely. The soreness which was excited by the latter events was the soreness arising from disappointed and apparently misplaced and unrequited affection. Do we not all feel injuries from the hand of a friend more than we do injuries from the hand of an enemy? We expect, and are not surprised at the one; we are astonished, grieved, and often warmly resentful at the other. But if there be real affection, the resentment does not last, and we are thankful for any opportunity of showing that we have conquered it. This is just the opportunity that the Americans have now had, and they have taken a magnum advantage of it.

We believe—heartily believe—in the depth and genuineness of the affection of the majority of the people of the United States to the people of this country, but we sometimes wonder at its character. For there is no concealing the fact that it is not returned—at least not adequately returned. The governing classes of England, as a whole, dislike America. They have always disliked her. They will toady to any Emperor, but they affect nothing but contempt for the representatives of the great democratic Government across the Atlantic. There are

political, social, and ecclesiastical causes for this feeling, but that it exists cannot be questioned. We had an illustration of it when the Duke of Richmond declared, with respect to the Grenadier Guards, "being allowed to visit the States, that no more irregular proceeding had ever occurred, nor had ever received the sanction of a Secretary of State"; and the Tory press echoed the declaration. No such protest was heard when a similar band was allowed to visit France during the Empire; and if the Empire had been in existence now, and the Grenadier band had been sent to Paris instead of to Boston, not a word would the Duke of Richmond or any of his class have said against it. But the Americans are discovering, if they have not already discovered, that the aristocracy, and least of all the Tory aristocracy, no more represent English thought, feeling, sentiment, or opinion, than the Irish of America represent their own. So the people of the two countries are drawing together. May they draw closer and closer, until there shall be neither bitterness nor jealousy, nor even the remembrance of them, in the great love between the mother and her first-born child.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

LONDON, July 9, 1872.

It is a fact, that if cheering is to be taken as any test of the interest which the House takes in a subject, the most absorbing topic which has been before the House since I last wrote was a question by Mr. Robertson about the disturbance caused by the firing of the Guards in Hyde Park to the gentlemen and ladies who are in the habit of using the Park in the early morning for the purpose of horse exercise. There was great applause when Mr. Robertson rose, and Mr. Ayrton, duly estimating the grave constitutional importance of the situation, laid himself out for an extended reply. The matter, he assured the House, had received the fullest consideration of His Royal Highness the Ranger and himself. I could not help thinking, by the way, that Mr. Ayrton revealed a little too much gratification at being able to impress upon the House that he and H.R.H. stood upon consultative terms with one another. At any rate, the words "His Royal Highness" were used with what, to a critical ear, appeared to be a superfluous iteration. Of course, it may have been that Mr. Ayrton's pride was impersonal and patriotic, and that he merely desired to remind us of the inestimable blessings of the freedom of this glorious country, which opens the door to distinction to everybody, and enables an obscure commoner member for a most plebeian constituency to touch the very steps of the throne itself. And, indeed, this is very wonderful. Remembering Mr. Ayrton's former position in the House, I am frequently lost in astonishment when I reflect that he is responsible for the proper government of the royal parks, and that the votes for the royal palaces are actually under his care. He explained to the House at great length the difficulty of the position, and what an arduous task it was for a Minister to reconcile so many conflicting interests. There were the interests of the army. The Guards must be drilled, and, if drilled, must be drilled at some specified hour. There were the interests of the aristocracy who lived round the park, and who did not get up till after eight o'clock in the morning. There were the interests of persons like his friend Mr. Robertson and himself who rode in the park before business hours. On the whole H.R.H. and the First Commissioner were of opinion that the best course to take would be to instruct the officers commanding the Guards to leave word at the gates whenever firing was going to take place. The House as a rule listened very attentively, but at last an irreverent section below the gangway somewhat suddenly broke in upon the First Commissioner with cries of "Agreed, agreed," and terminated him abruptly. There were some Japanese gentlemen in the gallery, who must have been greatly interested in the scene, which was, I believe, duly explained to them by an interpreter. They had heard a great deal about the House of Commons, that it was the assembly which controlled the destinies, not only of Great Britain, but of the Indian Empire, and they found it to consist of a tumultuous mob of persons occupying themselves most intently with a proposal to prevent the shying of horses in a public promenade.

The Mines Regulation Bill passed through committee on Friday, and there was some faint cheering when Mr. Bonham Carter left the chair. The debate has been carried on for the most part by a select committee of mineowners, who have required

some little firmness on the part of the House Secretary. Left to them, the bill would simply have been ruined, and I must confess that it was a sickening and discreditable sight to see them shamelessly taking advantage of their position and attempting to legislate entirely in their own interests. For example, ventilation, as everybody knows, is the one thing to be secured in the management of a mine. It was to obtain better ventilation that this bill was proposed. Yet when the clause came on for discussion, compelling improvement in this respect, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Fothergill, Mr. Roden, and a number of these mining millionaires set themselves deliberately to work to emasculate the clause by the insertion of words which would have rendered it absolutely worthless. Mr. Elliott wanted the House to stipulate only for such ventilation as may "under ordinary circumstances" be sufficient, which was as much as to say that a ship which had to cross the Atlantic should be built on the supposition that she would never meet a wave big enough to upset a punt. Mr. Roden had the bad taste to depreciate the importance of colliery accidents, and somewhat dramatically begged to remind the House that there were more accidents in the streets of London than in all the collieries in England. As if that had anything to do with the question! None of these gentlemen seemed to remember that, however legitimate their defence of their own interests might be in any other place than the House of Commons, they came to the House to defend the interests of the miners. All of them were elected by miners, not by mine-proprietors, and in acting on behalf of the latter, and not of the former, they simply betrayed their trust. It was really a disgusting scene—a disgrace to the House. Fortunately, before another general election takes place, the Ballot will be the law of the land, and the mine-proprietors who have so effectually represented themselves in the debates on this bill, will have to make way for gentlemen who will represent those who elect them. Mr. Fothergill, for example, will probably be more surprised at the result of the next election than he was at that of the last. That Mr. Richard should have been at the top of the poll by about five or six thousand majority, considering Mr. Fothergill's position in the district, was bad enough, but the ballot, coming after the Mines Regulation Bill, will probably enable Merthyr Tydvil to disperse with Mr. Fothergill altogether. If in so doing Merthyr would send us a real miner, intelligent and educated, as Mr. Richard's colleague, a material service would be rendered. The present House is essentially an upper and middle-class House, the richest House, as Sir Rainald Knightley said the other day, which this country has ever had, and it will require a large admixture of other elements before it is, in the true sense of the word, the House of Commons.

It is an old observation that men but unwillingly occupy themselves with recent history; that is to say, with events which have lost the freshness of news, and have not gained the charm of remoteness. The story of the passing of the Reform Act of 1868 nobody would read, even if the measure of 1868 were as important as that of 1832, but the story of 1832 is now beginning to be worth telling, and told well finds readers. It was with something of this feeling that your correspondent went down to the House on Monday. The Jamaica controversy he remembers but too well; all the feeling which it excited, all the enmity which it rooted in his mind against Governor Eyre and the people who supported him. He remembers too the Jamaica blue-books, and the labour they cost. But Time will have its rights, and the affair was just beginning to slumber when the Government placed this unfortunate vote upon the paper. It was impossible to recall the enthusiasm which overflowed spontaneously when the commission revealed the horrors of the white insurrection against the miserable negroes, and yet the vote was iniquitous, and demanded the most earnest opposition. There had been a whip on the part of the members of the old Jamaica Committee, and the House would perhaps have been full had it not happened that the Ballot Bill was being debated in the Lords, and a number of members were at the Upper House anxious to know whether the counsels of Lord Salisbury or of the Duke of Richmond were to prevail. But most of our friends were present. I noticed more particularly Mr. Potter, Mr. White, Mr. Miall, Mr. Munz, Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. McLaren, and many others. The Government was represented by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. Lowe. The Opposition mustered in some force, and were demonstrative in their applause when the slightest admission of any good quality in Mr. Eyre was permitted to pass. Judging by the

temper of the Treasury Bench and by the reports which were floating about, Mr. Gladstone would not have been greatly distressed if the vote had been defeated. Mr. Bowring was selected, or rather selected himself, to lead the opposition to the vote. He made a decent speech, and gave a tolerable account of the reasons which ought to weigh with people who do not believe in Mr. Eyre and his co-insurrectionists. But still—no offence to Mr. Bowring—he was not precisely the man for the place. His speech was a monotonous level of an hour-and-a-quarter's duration. Nothing moved him above the tamest prose. All those well known military atrocities of which he had to remind us were described as if he were moving a turnpike bill. "Oh, for a blast on that dread horn!" sighed your correspondent to himself, and looked to the place where Mr. Bright used to sit—the place to which he has looked so many times during this session. However, Mr. Bowring did a useful office in recapitulating the facts for us, and they are so hideous that to a susceptible mind they did not stand in need of the emphasis of eloquence. The debate, it need hardly be said, waxed rather warm, and occasionally became somewhat personal. A more hollow discussion so far as argument went was never heard, the Opposition wisely declining to touch the tender points raised by Mr. Bowring, and urged with so much pertinacity by Mr. Peter Taylor. It was generally reported in the lobby that the Government would be beaten, but this was incredible, and in the end the majority turned out to be larger than could have been supposed. It is worth notice that Mr. Baxter and Mr. Winterbotham refused to vote, and Mr. Forster and Mr. Stansfeld both voted with the Government.

C.

MORNINGTON CHURCH, HAMPSHIRE.—A meeting of an interesting character took place in this church last evening, the occasion being the "recognition" by the church and the ministers of the neighbourhood of the Rev. George J. Proctor, who has succeeded to the place left vacant by the death of the Rev. T. T. Lynch. The Rev. J. C. Harrison presided, and, after a hymn from "The Rivulet" had been sung, opened the meeting with a very brief address, treating chiefly of the pastor's work and the people's work in their relations to each other. He also touchingly alluded to the last occasion when he met the same congregation, immediately after its bereavement, and quoted aptly from the hymn previously sung, "Now breathes a softer air, now shines a milder sky." The Rev. W. M. Paull spoke in the character of a fellow-student of Mr. Lynch's and a personal friend of Mr. Proctor's. Mr. Proctor then addressed a few words to his congregation indicating generally his line of thought, and stating some of the principles according to the guidance of which he acted. After this followed what proved to be a most interesting feature of the meeting, viz., four short but very carefully prepared papers upon subjects that had been given to the writers, not left for them to select. This secured a result very much in advance of the usual addresses of congratulation, which must ever be more or less diffuse. We cannot do more now than give the subjects and the speakers' names, as both time and space prevent the fuller report which they deserve. "Religious Life in its Relations to City Life," by the Rev. Mr. Bevan; "What are the Essentials of Spiritual Life?" by the Rev. Mr. Fielding; "The Especial and Religious Necessity of Dissent," by the Rev. Edward White; "Teaching by Preaching or by Pen, most Conducive to Spiritual Good," by the Rev. Mark Wilks. All the hymns and tunes sung during the evening were written and composed by the late Mr. Lynch.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FLOWER SHOW.—The gardens of this society were filled on Wednesday afternoon last with a most brilliant assemblage of fashion and beauty, to see what we are disposed to call the show of the year. For surely, without disputing the poet's dictum that each season has its charms, the midsummer season is especially charming in respect of flowers and fruits. Chrysanthemums, dahlias, and asters are undoubtedly beautiful, but not so beautiful as the blaze of roses which almost wearied the eye, stretching in almost unbroken lines along each side of the long tent on Wednesday. Hardly less lovely in their way were the carnations and picotees, with their pure white centres, and the most delicate and perfect fringe of colour round their edges. Of the fruits it is difficult even now to speak without a moist sensation about the lips, which at the time of beholding them was painful. One wished to live in a strawberry bed, or a melon pit for the rest of one's mortal days. Hardly less striking for effect of colour were the dresses of the ladies, for the most part harmonising wondrously with the bright-hued children of nature whose charms they had copied. Here and there, however, one came across an unpleasant contrast. We noticed in particular one lady who positively "killed" a whole bed of rhododendrons by a dress of bright copperas-green. Would that there were a Royal Horticultural Society at all the four quarters of the London compass!

Literature.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON THE CALCULABLE VALUE OF PRAYER.*

Professor Tyndall is one of the most eminent examples of the excellencies and defects of the present race of scientific men. As an investigator he has had few equals in his department. He has been a very successful man. He has made discoveries which have corrected the mistakes and inaccurate observations of all his predecessors. He takes the chair of Faraday and wears his mantle becomingly. But he has not yet reached the limit of his discoveries. All Christendom believes, in some way or other, in the "efficacy of prayer," and Professor Tyndall is ambitious of earning new laurels by putting this belief into the crucible of science. So he and a fellow investigator have hit on a plan of bringing the value of prayer to an experimental test. He would have a hospital ward on which the prayers of Christendom should be focussed, like the mirrors of Archimedes, for a sufficiently long time to afford statistical results. He thinks the statistics of this ward, compared with that of wards in every other respect except this similarly conducted, would give an unimpeachable criterion of the value of prayer.

It would seem that the learned professor is not joking when he starts this amazing suggestion. He keeps his countenance. He even manages to look solemn. He calls his speculation a *serious* attempt to estimate the value of prayer. He is not at all conscious that he is talking nonsense. He really does think that the universe is set to the time of his stop-watch,—that Divine mercy and compassion can be experimented with, and reduced to formulas, like chemical equivalents or the radiating powers of coloured surfaces—that prayer can be manufactured to order, and made up like a physician's prescription, and then administered like an effervescent draught, and the results, if any, ascertained by the chemical analysis of tissues and secretions, or by pathological anatomy, and sanitary statistics. He thinks that the radiant heat of Providence, if it exists, can be correlated with the other forces of nature, and its laws embodied in a memoir for the Royal Society's "Transactions." He thinks that faith and aspiration, like any other gases, can be collected in his pneumatic trough, or concentrated like electricity, and then measured, weighed, tested, and exhaustively investigated, and their physiological properties determined by clinical use, just as we investigate ozone or laughing gas, or the vapour of chloroform. If our readers think we exaggerate, let them read the *Contemporary Review* for this month, and see if all we have said may not be fairly deduced from the letter which Professor Tyndall sends and endorses.

If such a preposterous suggestion as this is to be treated in a serious way at all, it may be met by the enunciation of almost any spiritual law which can be affirmed, concerning the relations between man and his Maker. There is scarcely any principle in rational Theism which it does not outrageously violate. For instance, it is of the essence of prayer that it should be spontaneous, a natural breathing of pious aspiration. If it is offered in order that "the absolute calculable value of prayer may be ascertained," it is degraded to a worse mockery than the lowest depths of Paganism have ever reached. If the results of prayer are to be classified, analysed, built up into tables of statistical returns, it is no longer prayer. The life of it has been dissected out, and we might just as well beat Chinese gongs or make a pilgrimage by crawling on all fours to some distant temple or shrine. In fact, there would be more real devotion, more genuine prayer, in these pagan exercises than in Professor Tyndall's suggestion, because in them the attitude of the worshipper would be one of dependence and supplication, and not of intellectual analysis.

Moreover, it must be remembered that Christian prayer, even when it is most external in its objects, is essentially spiritual in its purpose and meaning. If outward and visible benefits are sought, it must be because of their relations to inner life and character. Even if it is social or national in its reference, it is still Divine and eternal in its interior essence, and cannot become merely mundane without sinking into utter degradation and futility. Prayer for the most outward boon becomes sublime if it is spiritual, while it is inexpressibly vulgar and revolting if it rests in any outward object.

Professor Tyndall also must know that whatever might be the result of the proposed inquiry, the question to be elucidated would remain for all persons, both sceptics and believers, exactly

where it was before. Those who believe in the efficacy of prayer have no such coarse mechanical notion about it as that its value is dependent on the number of persons who join by common consent in one petition. They do not suppose that the benefit of prayer can be secured like those of a charitable institution by vote and interest,—or that a prayer is influential just as a monster petition presented to Parliament is, by ignorant folks, supposed to be influential, in proportion to the crowd of signatures appended to it. Why even in Parliamentary petitions this method is somewhat discredited, and the forcible reasoning of a single man is often more influential than the unintelligent clamour of a multitude. The international copyright regulations were more affected by Thomas Carlyle's personal appeal to Parliament than by the heap of forgotten petitions which preceded or followed it. So with the special answers to prayer which are referred to by those who believe in "Particular Providences." They are nearly always cases occurring in individual experience, and are illustrations of the education of special souls in faith and trust. Whatever we may think of them, this feature is obvious, their individual character, and their relation to the spiritual life of the persons immediately affected by them. Does Professor Tyndall suppose that any of these persons would think their petitions safer,—more certain of receiving respectful consideration in the High Court of Heaven,—if they ascended to the skies endorsed by the simultaneous petitions of the whole race of man? He must know that such a process would utterly extinguish the very essence of such prayers, and that all those who pray most fervently are most anxious to do so "in secret," after they have entered into the closet, and shut the door.

The truth is, Professor Tyndall's suggestion inevitably implies a foregone conclusion. If he had had any belief in prayer he would never have brought it forward, and whatever conviction it might produce would only be wrought on those who were most abundantly "convinced before." These persons would certainly be unaffected by the issue of the proposed experiment whatever it might be. It would most likely confirm their scepticism. If it pointed the other way, they would find plenty of explanations by which the unwelcome conclusion could be averted. Indeed it would be most undesirable that the efficacy of prayer should be either proved or disproved in this way, so that men should be tempted to regard it as a mechanical force, or a scientific tool, to be used in a regulated way, to be valued like a steam-engine by the smoothness of its action, by the extent of its horse-power, by the number of foot-pounds of work it is capable, under given conditions, of doing. It seems to us that a certain class of persons, who were once chased in a miraculous way by a whip of small cords out of the temple, must have had notions of temple service very analogous to those of Professor Tyndall.

We need not pursue this argument further, though it might be indefinitely prolonged. But we would just point out a fault even in the scientific method which Professor Tyndall (in the person of his epistolary double) would have us use in his recommendation to resort to "careful clinical observation to estimate the extent or degree in which prayer is effective." He would have the remedial efficacy of prayer brought to the same test as that which is used in our hospitals "when a question arises as to the value of any particular mode of treating disease." For instance, a drug is asserted to be useful in a given disease. The Faculty test its utility by dividing, during a given period, "all the patients suffering from the disease into two classes," and allowance being made for age, sex, and other modifying circumstances, one division is to be treated by the methods already followed, the other division by the new remedy; and the results compared when they are large enough to yield reliable and definite conclusions. Now we submit that this is not the way to arrive at scientific certainty and precision even in medicine. This is the method often pursued in hospitals, and the result is utter uncertainty and scepticism as to almost all the drugs experimented upon. If we are to learn the properties and powers of a drug, we must ascertain by experiment how it will affect the healthy body, and then we may, in proportion to the minuteness of our investigation, apply it with absolute confidence and precision to individual cases of sickness. If it is given indiscriminately to a sick brigade, we shall be floundering in uncertainties and speculations for ever. And this method, which is rapidly becoming effete, and which few competent medical investigators have any belief in, is the one which Professor Tyndall would apply to analyse the workings of special providence, and calculate the value of prayer!

"If the blind lead the blind, they shall both fall into the ditch." Are we to accept such leaders as Professor Tyndall when they pronounce their oracular decisions on supernatural and spiritual matters? If so, this article in the *Contemporary* will show the sort of mess we are likely to make of it—the vulgar and earthy morass in which we shall be swamped. Scientific men are very apt to make arrogant assertions of the incompetency of unscientific people to judge of facts outside the range of their ordinary experience. The specimen of their own discernment in such matters which we have brought under the notice of our readers, may be taken as an illustration of the way in which these same men can dwarf themselves, and utter the most drivelling banalities when they endeavour to judge of supernatural facts or spiritual laws. These are the men who bully us if we presume to believe in any fact that has the least colouring of supernaturalism. Let them! To us it seems that the proudest heights of scientific eminence would be dearly purchased, if such an exaltation is to lead to spiritual foolishness and imbecility.

NORMAN MACLEOD.

Dr. Norman Macleod was a man of many affinities. He was not specially acute intellectually, nor did he ever in anything display much subtlety, nay, there was frequently a certain brusqueness about his mode of approaching a point or topic; but his hearty way of seizing and signalling the good points, whether in man or in book, made him very genial, and he consequently rejoiced in a wide circle of friends and comrades. Wherever he was known he was loved, for he was not given to sacrifice good fellowship for crotchets, though on a great principle he could make a decided enough stand. It was this *manly* good nature—this fresh buoyant humour, that gave him almost all his influence. Whether in general society, or on the platform, or in a meeting of more trusted friends, it was still the same; he drew you towards him by the sheer pressure of healthy personal attraction. Scarce anything could withstand it. Even in that altercation on the Sunday question, which did more to make him notorious than far higher efforts of his had done, his generous allowances, his faculty of meeting an angry reference by an innocently waggish retort that could not possibly be construed into an offence, compelled his chief opponents into a closer friendship than had been felt before,—one of them, Dr. Jamieson, actually presiding at the banquet given to him in Glasgow before he left for India in 1868.

Mr. Strahan* is right in celebrating his comradeship. He was nothing apart from his personal influence. And as a powerful conciliatory influence in the councils of the Established Church of Scotland he will be sorely missed; for, whilst keen debaters and nimble intellects are left behind, there is certainly no one who has the same reach of personality—no one who can touch sympathetically so many diverse tendencies and harmonise them without evident effort. It will be well for the Church of Scotland if, in the near struggle that is inevitable, she does not have cause to regret more and more Norman Macleod's premature decease. This surely is saying much, but it is not too much. He was a Broad Churchman by his incapacity to attach himself to Calvinistic dogma as exhaustive; but he was a Maurician by his gift of seeing in it spiritualised reflections of the noble minds and hearts it had nurtured; and he was an Evangelical in his passion for Christian work—his devotion to missions both home and foreign. He was thus peculiarly fitted to play a central part in a time when the distractions of the sects within the Church are sure to weaken her more than any efforts directed against her by what may be called the sects without.

Dean Stanley, in his touching tribute to his friend in *Good Words*, speaks of him as the leader of the Scottish Church—its primate—one who had had more influence in her councils than any other since the days of Chalmers or even Cairns. This is true; but his vast influence was not properly exercised through ecclesiastical channels, and hence there is a possibility of this statement being misunderstood. Dr. Macleod's influence was in the strict sense indirect. He defended his position on the Sunday question from remarks charging him with having "dragged" the question before the court, by calling his brethren to witness whether he had ever been forward to bother them about strictly ecclesiastical or abstract questions. He claimed to have concerned himself only with practical matters, and sought to enlist their interest in these. His

* *Contemporary Review*, July, 1872. (Strahan.) "The 'Prayer for the Sick.' Hints towards a Serious Attempt to estimate its Value."

* *Contemporary Review* for July. Art.: "Norman Macleod."

discursive, rather than concentrated energies, radiated outwards to the furthest limit unceasingly, throwing back upon him a kind of assured representative character, and thus imparting to his broad personal influence something of a national significance. Dean Stanley very aptly catches this feature, in reference to Dr. Macleod's preaching, when he says:—

"Other preachers it has been our lot to hear more eloquent, more learned, more profound, more penetrating to the hearts and minds of particular audiences; but we have heard no preacher who possessed an equal gift of addressing large promiscuous congregations, with such a certainty of riveting the attention of all—none in whose case we have lamented so bitterly the rigidity of the English law, which forbade us to use these unique gifts for the instruction of the vast multitudes assembled in the nave of our Southern abbeys and cathedrals—none who combined the self-control of the prepared discourse with the directness of an extemporaneous effort—none where the sermon approached so nearly to that which was the ideal and meaning of an ancient 'homily'; that is, of a conversation—a serious conversation—in which the fleeting thought, the unconscious objection, of the listener seemed so readily caught up by a passing parenthesis, a qualifying word of the speaker; in which the speaker seemed to throw himself with the whole force of his soul on the minds of the hearers led captive against their will by something more than eloquence."

Of the many facts which Mr. Strahan has given relating to Dr. Macleod and *Good Words*, the majority of them are illustrative of what has been said. He informs us that—

"*Good Words* did not please him as a title when I first suggested it to him. His religion was of a robust type, and he thought it sounded too 'goody-goody.' However, I hunted up the 'Worth much and cost little' motto from Herbert, and Dr. Macleod consented to take the command of my venture when launched and christened as *Good Words*. His agreement with me was characteristic—to wit, that there was to be no agreement; I was to pay him much or little, according to my estimate of what the magazine could afford. Such verbal agreements, as a rule, prove unsatisfactory to both parties; but we had no more definite agreement down to the end, and yet no question ever arose as to *money* and *time*, nor did any cloud, even of the size of a man's hand, appear to darken our horizon."

"It so happened that Part I. of *Good Words* was published on the same day as Part I. of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The latter sprung into fame and popularity at once, the former had an uphill battle to fight for a year or two. Yet, when Dr. Macleod went to India in 1867, he wrote thus to me—'Go where I will I am received with open arms. *Good Words* is everywhere, and is a magical open sesame to me.'"

The characterisation of Dr. Macleod in the *Contemporary* is so admirable and exhaustive, that we feel we cannot do better than quote it:—

"If you add a double portion of the Celtic religious fervency and glow to something of Sydney Smith, something of Thackeray, and even something of Lord Palmerston, you have gone some way towards reconstructing Dr. Macleod. He loved work, but he took hold of things by their smooth handle. His mind went straight to its conclusions in ways which irresistibly remind one of the buoyant Canon, and also of the buoyant Prime Minister; but his conscientiousness and reverence were in comparison to theirs, mountainous in height, and volcanic in force. He had in his nature the 'great strong stock of common sense' that each of these distinguished men carried about with him; and he had much too of Thackeray's equalising humour."

"Dr. Macleod, however, had infinitely more tenderness than either of the three men I have named. This quality is abundantly shown in his writings, especially in what he has written for children and about children. The love of the young is a quality which may stand for a great many things. Sometimes it is strong, and yet there is nothing to lay hold of but the bare instinct which is as strong in monkeys and birds. Sometimes it is cynicism turning in upon itself to get a taste of geniality. But occasionally, as in Norman Macleod, it is a much more comprehensive quality, and much more of an index. For example, it may point to natural simplicity and complete truthfulness of character. Then, again, no one can write with much sympathy about children who has not really lived with them, and this requires both patience and compassionateness. There is something deeper still. When the devil and all his angels have done their worst, no one can mix much with children without feeling that man was made for God and goodness; in their society the most unadorned play of the better impulses comes so easily to the surface, and so unconsciously, that we can kindle our own torches anew at their little lamps, even in the gustiest weather of this weary world. From all these points of view it is easy to discern that Norman Macleod loved the young, and the fact is full of significance."

"Incidentally, it may be added that Dr. Macleod had, in perfection, one great sign of simple solidarity of character—he could sing songs, and, what is more, his own songs, in such a way as really to heighten the pleasure of a social gathering. The gift is not a very rare one among the Scotch, in whom the minstrel type is always cropping up; but among the English, especially the cultivated English, the faculty of social song-singing in such a manner as not to throw a cold blanket over the listening circle, is much more rare. All he did in literature was good and like him. But he had no self-competing ambitions, and never pushed any speciality beyond a certain point of excellence which may be called the domestic."

And Mr. Strahan has this closing reminiscence:—

"No pilgrim ever gazed on Jerusalem more eagerly than he did when he first saw it from the brow of Neby Samwil; but soon his conversation turned from the old Jerusalem to the New—the earthly city seemed to suggest the abiding city more than anything else. And when we left Jerusalem, and turned our last lingering look upon it, he was lost in the contemplation of the idea of departure, which contains all infinite ideas."

It might have been expected that the abundance of his thoughts would have made him live more intensely, and consequently rendered death more difficult and strange. But it was not so, as is well known to all who noted how frequently his conversation treated of the after-life and the boundless possibilities of enjoyment in it. How in his most brilliant talk (and who could be more brilliant in talk in this generation?) he, giving free play to his imagination, and ignoring the limits of time and space, soared to 'worlds not realised,' and wandered 'at large in the fields of immortality.' And when death walked straight up to the strong man and laid him in the dust, it found him ready with the humble peace which is the most magnificent ornament of that solemn moment."

MR. MARTINEAU ON GOD IN NATURE.*

It is a sufficiently trite remark that all philosophical questions speedily run up into theological ones. The question, too, is dry enough so long as it is dealt with from the abstract side; but the moment we come to actual instances we find points of stirring interest. How is it, for example, that Mr. Martineau and Mr. Herbert Spencer differ so thoroughly about the relations of Mind and Matter, and the point where consciousness may be said to evince itself in organised existence, when both are so fully agreed about the existence of a real distinction and about the transcendent mystery that lies behind all life. It is because the one seeks a theological ultimate, and the other seeks to escape from it. In that article in the June *Contemporary*, wherein Mr. Spencer sought to establish certain inconsistencies in Mr. Martineau's attitude, this was very strikingly apparent. Mr. Spencer repudiates materialism strongly, and yet he holds that the human intellect is incapable of reaching to any consistent interpretation of that which lies behind appearances, and he condemns the "pride of Theology," which asserts for the intellect some such power of interpretation, as greatly exceeding "the pride of Science." But, when Mr. Spencer allows himself to say that "I do not see how piety is specially exemplified in the assertion 'that the universe contains no mode of existence higher in nature than that which is presented to us in consciousness,'" he himself becomes theological, and is practically at one with Mr. Martineau; their difference being then merely one of terms and definitions. It is quite possible that Mr. Martineau may understand by the intellect or reasoning principle something which includes this very power of reserving, after never so much investigation on the field of science, a space in favour of "some mode of existence higher in nature than that which is presented to us in consciousness," and here both writers go on together for a space, agreeing henceforth in the recognition of mystery. The question then narrows itself to the extent to which the intellect of man is competent to exhibit in exact logical terms its impression of this "Cause of all things." For what does a confession of incompetence to grasp in thought the "Cause of all things" really imply? This, surely: that thought has somehow been exercised upon it, and has taken in certain elements and characteristics of it, else why should it concern itself about the matter to the extent of having invented terms to name and represent to itself this un-understandable Cause? Mr. Herbert Spencer gives instances proving how vague, and ever-shifting, and arbitrary are the lines between the various great biological groups, and he even compares the development of life from an egg, with the phenomena of human conception, to show that it is impossible to definitely fix in any section "the beginnings of mind"; but surely he will admit that within a certain definite enough circle is strictly confined the gift of using such terms as he holds are merely empty unintelligible chaos. Mind in zoospores and zoophytes certainly does not blossom up to this grand flowering point.

And it is at this point that the whole question becomes theological; and, having walked a little way together and held a short parley over the acknowledged mystery of life, our two philosophers go their several ways:—Mr. Martineau to write about *God in Nature*, and Mr. Spencer to demonstrate that God, so far as our knowledge is concerned, is a mere term, a word, a sound, over which the intellect is guilty of the saddest contradiction when it figures to itself anything objective really corresponding. The essay on "God in Nature," which Mr. Martineau contributes to the new *Theological Review*, is one of the most eloquent that he has written, and is very noteworthy because it precisely meets several of Mr. Spencer's arguments. Mr. Martineau, after having tried to prove that the idea of Divine Causality is primary and natural to man, proceeds thus, and his words are not merely eloquent:—

"This brings me to notice a singularly logical illu-

sion which seems to haunt the expounders of the modern doctrine of natural development. They apparently assume that *growth* dispenses with causation; so that if they can only set something growing, they may begin upon the edge of zero, and by simply giving it time, find it on their return a universe complete. Grant them only some tiniest cellule, to hold a force not worth mentioning; grant them further a tendency in this one to become two, and to improve its habits a little as it goes; and in an infinite series there is no limit to the magnitude and splendour of the terms they will turn out. By brooding long enough on an egg that is next to nothing, they can in this way hatch any universe actual or possible. Is it not evident that this is a mere trick of imagination, concealing its thefts of causation by committing them little by little, and taking the heap from the Divine storehouse grain by grain? You draw upon the fund of infinite resource at just the same moment, whether you call for it all at a stroke, or sow it sparse, as an invisible gold-dust, along the mountain range of ages. Handle the terms as you may, you cannot make an equation with an infinitesimal on one side and an infinite upon the other, though you spread an eternity between. You are asking, in fact, for something other than time; since this, of itself, can never do more than hand-in what there is from point to point, and can by no means help the lower to create the higher. Time is of no use to your doctrine, except to thine an 'hide the little increments of adapting and improving power which you purloin. Mental causation is not then reduced to physical by diluting it with duration; and if you show me ever so trivial a seed from which have come, you say, the teeming world and the embracing heavens, and the soul of man which interprets them in thought, my inference will be, not that they have no more divineness than that rudimentary tissue, but that it had no less divineness than they have spread abroad."

Mr. Martineau, too, has a very admirable and eloquent passage on the additional glory given to the problem by the later readings of science. Mr. Martineau has done almost as much as any one living to maintain intact from the men of mere material causation the idea of the Divine presence in the field of Nature; and for this he certainly deserves the thanks of the whole Christian community. There is much of value in these papers; and doubtless those to follow will be as interesting and as full of matter for thought. Here, however, all that our space will allow us to do is to signalise the fact of their appearance, which we very cordially do.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

Blackwood exults, as might be expected, over the conditions under which the Government maintain a "precarious existence," and "keep their battered craft afloat at all, after so many disasters." It might be well, however, if it would seriously and candidly inquire how, if the facts be as represented here, the craft does not go into pieces. The answer, if honestly given, might help to dispel some of the illusions in which Toryism is at present indulging, as to strong reaction in its favour. The truth is, the survival of the Government is one of the strongest evidences that could be given of the distrust with which the Tory leaders are regarded. We are especially glad that the Tory rejoicings at the failure of arbitration have been turned into wallings by the event. Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville have done a service to the cause of peace, by refusing to despair of success even when the prospect seemed darkest, which may atone for many errors, and we rejoice that the vaticinations of their enemies have been so signally falsified. *Blackwood* pays a well-deserved tribute to its old and valued contributor, Charles Lever, whose sparkling papers have so often lighted up its pages. The sketch of "Lord Byron" is carefully done, and renders no more than justice to his poetic powers. There are interesting papers of travel on "The British Tourist in Norway." The "Maid of Sker" is completed, and fulfils the promise it gave from the first.

Fraser has some capital papers. Perhaps the most attractive is General Cluseret's account of his connection with Fenianism, which certainly is not encouraging to any who may be at all disposed to embark their fortunes in that always very doubtful enterprise. There is little here in the way of revelation, and the most interesting feature of the article is the light it throws upon the character of the writer and his views (which doubtless represent those of the school to which he belongs), and the prospects of Irish revolution. "Commercial Bribery and Corruption" is the subject of an article which points to some of the greatest evils in modern trade, in the habit of giving gratuities to foremen, and suggests remedies. "Patriotic Walker" has recommenced his "Rambles," and gives us a most attractive paper on "Canterbury."

The *Cornhill* has a paper on the "Invasion of England," by a writer who advises us to fortify London, and to seek our true defence in a "bold, offensive action." But the interest of this clever and attractive magazine does not depend on articles of this kind. It is in pleasant historic and scientific papers, or in its fiction, generally of a high order, that its charm lies. In this number we have another of the admirable sketches of Catalonian history, an interesting tale of the Carlist rising, a review of the Paris Theatre before Molière, and a discriminating notice of this year's pictures in London and Paris. Miss Thackeray's tale of "Old Kensington," and the new one, entitled "Pearl and Emerald," are continued with spirit.

* *Theological Review* for July. Williams and Norgate, Art.: "God in Nature." By JAMES MARTINEAU.

In *Cassell's Magazine* Percy Fitzgerald is filling the prominent place with his story of the "Little Stranger." Captain Burton's "Chapters from Travel" are another attractive feature, and some of the minor articles as, for example, on the "Pry Family" and Sir Frederick Arrow's "Warning Light and Beacon," are exceedingly good. The *Quicer* continues to preserve more of the religious element, and to maintain its character as one of the most healthy and useful of our cheap magazines.

Macmillan has an unusually good number. "Christina North" ends in a somewhat painful way, yet not without relief. We may notice the story elsewhere more at length by-and-by. The "Adventures of a Phœton" goes on brightly, though Mr. Black is somewhat apt to repeat himself, and to impose himself a little on his characters; but his dialogue is always vivacious, and his descriptions of nature full of poetry. In this respect, he gets better as he goes further north, being now at the Lakes. Mr. Palgrave continues his *Pre-Islamite Brigands*; and Mr. Henry Leslie writes with great good sense on "Music in England." Perhaps the most noteworthy article in the number is that of Canon Girdlestone on the Agricultural Labourer, in which he defends the operations of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, declaring that it "aims at being a purely defensive body."

"Its object is not aggression, but protection. Better houses, better wages, payment of wages in coin alone, no older or any other truck, a day's work defined as consisting of so many hours, and all after work to be paid for in proportion; none except written agreements between masters and men for term of service or amount of wages; protection in the exercise of all political and social rights; no reduction of wages in bad weather; women to remain at home and keep house, and children to be kept at school instead of, as now, both working in the fields, to the neglect of their own duties and the lowering of the men's wages. These, it is believed, are some of the chief points in the charter of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union."

And he well asks, "What fault can, with any show of reason, be found with a programme like this?"

Besides Dean Stanley's notice of Dr. Macleod, which has a melancholy interest and which is noticed elsewhere, *Good Words* has a well varied budget of contents. Mr. Kingsley concludes his papers on "Town Geology"; Mr. Gilbert writes on the "Dwellings of the London Poor," exposing the ways by which the Corporation has positively escaped from fulfilment of clear promises; Mr. H. A. Page contributes a sketch of Mr. Thomas Brassey, the great contractor, based on the memoir by Mr. Arthur Helps; and Dr. Farquhar gives some good incidents in connection with the northern tribes of India, to which the assassin of Lord Mayo belonged. Certainly, one of the great problems before Indian legislators is the taming of these tribes, and Sir Herbert Edwards showed the most effective way.—The *Sunday Magazine* is more than usually interesting and varied, though fiction rather predominates. Dr. Stoughton's paper is excellent, so is that of Dr. Raleigh on "Doubting." Mr. Hunter gives much information as to eclipses of Bible times, and Mr. Orme introduces us to "Two American Worthies" who are certainly well worth knowing.—*Good Words for the Young* contains very much the ordinary class of contents, George MacDonald's story having some excellent points. The illustrations are hardly so good as they used to be. *St. Paul's* has a clever satire on Irish elections, by one who knows the brogue; and the author of "St. Abe" writes a ballad in which he maintains less and less of local colouring. Miss Ingelow's story is admirable both for insight and for style.

The *Victoria Magazine* has a rather smart piece of humour in a sort of imitation of the "Coming Race," giving a sketch of society in 1972. It has capital points, but bears too much the marks of imitation. There is also a paper on "Silk," which is full of information. The Discussion Society is occupied with the difficult question of "Domestic Service"; and the "Miscellaneous" contains even more than the usual amount of interesting items.

The *People's Magazine* continues the "Panelled House," which, though forced here and there, has some exquisite touches of character; there is also the usual variety of miscellaneous matter, clearly chosen with care.

Happy Hours is strong in its stories, three of which—all fairly good—are going on together; but the portions of the magazine we are most interested in are the "Children's Hour" and the "Play Hour," which are capably kept up, giving a vast deal of information in a simple and lively way.

The *Sunday at Home* has more of Mr. James's excellent "Morals from Mottoes"; an interesting article by Mr. Sachs on the ancient musical instruments of the Jews; another chapter of Dr. Stoughton's "Religious History of France," in which he tells graphically about the sufferings of the exiles, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; Mr. Worsfold gives a good account of a visit to the valley of Piedmont; and Mr. Finn another chapter of the "Bible as read in Jerusalem."

The *Family Treasury* has a further instalment of the editor's "Footprints on the Sands of Time." This month he deals in his usual graphic way with canals. Dr. Andrew Thomson gives a chapter on "Sychar"—clear and picturesque as his travel sketches always are; and the Rev. Dr. MacGregor writes a sketch of that eccentric genius, "Rabbi Duncan," which shows how

deep was the affection he inspired in his students, in spite of his odd ways. This anecdote is new to us:—

"Dr. Duncan was once preaching in B—, near Glasgow. He had to start early the following morning to catch the coach. He was up betimes and away; but the servant, knowing his absent habits, went up to his room, and found that he had left his carpet-bag. He ran after him with it, and soon overtook him, marching along in his slippers, and carrying his boots in his hand!"

This is doubtless true, else Mr. MacGregor, who was a loving as well as an honoured student of Duncan's, would not quote it.

The *Leisure Hour* must pull up with its illustrations; the letterpress is good: the articles are short and very readable. "Anson Gregg's Wedding" is a well-written story; Professor Dawson's chapters on "Primitive Man" keep up well, and signalise in a powerful manner some special points. There is an interesting chapter of "Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott"; a good paper on "Where are the Ten Tribes," and another full of brightness and good sense—"Our Holidays and How to 'Keep Them.'" Miss Frances Havergal contributes one of her beautiful poems—"The Message of an Æolian Harp."

Golden Hours is improving very much. "Ermenegilda" promises well, and Mrs. Paull's "Trevor Court" has contained a deal of careful study. Mr. Fairlie Clarke gives a capital account of medical missions, tracing their progress from the projection of the first society in Edinburgh, with its branches in India, Africa, and Madagascar. Mr. Heath's "Walks with the English Peasantry" are continued—the author this time telling about the Dorset people—who are the worst paid in England.

The *Christian Treasury* has an admirable article from the pen of its venerable editor, and papers from Professor MacGregor and others, with the usual well-selected readings and pieces of poetry.

The *Evangelical Magazine* has a noteworthy article on "Darwinism and Prayer," another on "Protestantism in Spain and Portugal"; and the usual chronicle, obituary, and notices of books—in many ways a good, well-edited magazine; though it does not profess to admit lighter matter.

The *Preacher's Lantern*, which is fitted to be very useful, has this month another of Dean Alford's pleasant sermons; a capital exposition of Zephaniah, by the Rev. Samuel Cox; and an appreciative sketch of John Pulsford, by no means overdone, for Mr. Pulsford's is one of the most original minds of the time. He has in him something of the late Mr. Lynch, something of Mr. Samuel Martin, and something likewise of his brother, William; but along with all this, too, an indefinable something that is individual in the very best sense. Mr. Paxton Hood has a very characteristic article on the Personality of Satan.

Of magazines for the young we have a whole sheaf. *Little Folks* is as good as ever; the "Little Folks" letters are a feature, and here we have two excellent little exercises under this heading. *Old Merry's Monthly*, too, is good. It is intended more especially for boys of an age a little more advanced, and it accordingly goes in for longer stories, but is wise enough to seek for plenty of adventure, as we have it in "Jarwin and Cuffy." "The Boy with an Idea" is affected somewhat, but still good; and the "Remarkable Bird" is admirable. The illustrations might be better.—*Aunt Judy* must pull up. Junior rivals run the competition close, and she just a little wants variety. The matter, however, is very admirable; but the illustrations seem to be less and less attended to, though this is a most important department of a children's magazine. "Arab Tents" is very good and readable.—*Kind Words* goes along with considerable spirit. The stories are well suited for the young, and there is no lack of variety. The young author's page is a feature. We can only acknowledge the following:—"The Bible Class and Youth's Magazine," the *Sunday School Teacher*, the *Mother's Friend*, the *Biblical Treasury*, *Children's Pages of Faithful Words* (with good illustrations), *Notes on Scripture Lessons*, *Faithful Words* (with admirably bold type), *Sunshine*, and the *Child's Own Magazine*.

Cassell's serials are full of valuable matter. They bring cheap education to every doof, being each only 7d. a part for sixty-four pages. The fifth part of the *Popular Educator* gives lessons in penmanship, music, French, arithmetic, German, geometry, geography, botany, elocution, architecture, and natural history—surely a most valuable aid to self-education. Part XX. of the *Technical Educator* is devoted to technical drawing, farming, fish culture, mining and quarrying, patents, map and plan drawing, sanitary engineering, and several other such topics. It is well written and clearly printed, with large allowance of diagrams. "The Illustrated History of the War" contains an account of the occupation of Paris, very vivid and interesting.

The *Fortnightly Review*, July. The current number is more varied than many numbers of the *Fortnightly*, but there is no article of distinguished power. Two papers are biographical and critical, one on Beethoven by the Hon. Robert Lytton, and the other by T. F. Kelsall, on "Thomas Lovell Beddoes." Mr. Trollope has some more clever writing in the "Eustace Diamonds," but the story gets boldly repulsive. A paper by Mr. Bear on the "Strike of the Farm

"Labourers" is worth the attention of those who think strikes the harbingers of the millennium of labour. The most remarkable article in the magazine is that of Professor Beesley, on the "Galway Judgment." The real value of the article as a protest against over legislation, and a modest warning as to the Conservatism of lawyers, is completely lost, owing to the wantonness of misstatement and the utter prejudice which disfigures it. Professor Beesley fails altogether to see that in the Galway election there was not merely personal spirit and intimidation, but that a state of popular feeling existed which made freedom of election impossible. His references to Archbishop Tait are absolutely unjustifiable. To borrow his own strong language, we might say that, when Professor Beesley represents Archbishop Tait as "claiming to have effected the cure of the Prince of Wales by his form of public prayer issued to all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed," he is "as much an impostor" as Father Peter Conway or the King of the Gipsies. If he knows that the Archbishop would quite repudiate such a representation, then the imposture is wilful; but, again to borrow from the article, on the other hand, he is "not one whit the less an impostor," if "he believes every word he says in good faith."

The *Art Journal* (Virtue and Co.) continues its valuable Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition. The three steel engravings for the month are "The Snake in the Grass," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, exhibiting that painter's mannerisms; "The Rustic Bridge," a fine picture illustrative of country life, by Birket Foster; and "A Bacchant," rendered from the sculpture-group of a French artist. All the art news of the month is chronicled, and there is an elaborate critical notice of the great picture of Doré's "Christ leaving the Prætorium," which is just now exciting so much attention.

The *Popular Science Review*, July. (London: Robert Hardwicke.) Five papers—one by Mr. Prestwich "On the Probable Existence of Coal Measures in the South-East of England," one by Dr. Masters on "Bird Variation," "An Account of a Ganoid Fish from Queensland," by Dr. Günther, a description of "Greenwich Observatory," by Mr. James Carpenter, and a paper on "The Recent Fossil Man," by Professor Morris,—make up the staple of a number of the *Popular Science Review*, which, if not of equal value with some we remember, is yet varied enough in topic, and interesting enough in treatment to satisfy any but a hyper-critical reader. The paper on "Bud Variation" is of interest, not only to the practical gardener, but even more to the student of biology. Dr. Masters, however, shows either a lack of literary skill or uncertainty in his own opinions as to the subject he treats. The account of the "Ganoid Fish" is specially interesting. In a journal so large a portion of which is occupied by "reviews" as this, care should be taken that the reviewing is well-done. We regret to say that we hardly remember a number of any magazine where the reviews of books have been so miserably ill-done. The literary style is that of the P.D., and the thinking slovenly and one-sided.

The *Monthly Microscopical Journal*, July, 1872. (London: Robert Hardwicke.) A journal like this must necessarily be special rather than popular in its choice of subjects. To the general reader this number will be of little interest, but the scientific student will value it. The paper by Professor Edwards and the quotation from Dr. Bastian will be studied and remembered by all who are interested in the origin of life. Mr. Cubitt's paper also displays careful observation, and many a microscopist will read it with pleasure. America has been laid under unusually liberal contribution for this month's journal. Dr. Ward's wish for "uniform nomenclature in regard to microscopic objectives and oculars," is one with which we thoroughly sympathise. We cannot, however, see the absolute propriety of substituting the word "ocular" for "eye-piece." Will the editor, either of this journal or of the *Popular Science Review*, inform Mr. Hardwicke that "mail" is not an English verb? The use of this Americanism disfigures the cover of both these journals.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Doré's London, Part 7. (Grant and Co.) The great French artist, assisted by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, has more than half got through his allotted task. They have followed in no beaten track, and when the work is completed, it will illustrate many of the minor idiosyncrasies as well as the more prominent characteristics of London life. The illustrations of the present number refer to Westminster Abbey, the Park, and the Zoological Gardens; a striking view of Tattenham Corner in the crisis of the race at Epsom, somewhat redeeming the deficiency of the Derby number. In the "Ladies' Mile" Doré exhibits his artistic skill, facility of grouping, and deft management of light and shade. The two female equestrians who form the centre are excellent, though the filling up is a little slovenly. The full-page view of the choir in the Abbey gives full scope for Doré's picturesque pencil; while the "Monkey-house" at the Zoo conveys a covert satire, the general resemblance between the "observed"—a well-studied group—and the "observers" on the other side of the lattice-work, being evidently designed. "The Parrot Walk" is not so effective.

tive, the ladies in the foreground being un-English in look, far less so than the riders in the St. James's Park engraving. Amongst the many minor illustrations, several of which exhibit the great resources of the designer, are a picturesque view of Poet's Corner and the Abbey architecture, and a lovely sylvan scene from the little bridge in St. James's Park. The text of Mr. Jerrold is, as usual, sketchy, and full of gossip.

Seed-Truths; or, Bible Views of Mind, Morals, and Religion. By PHARCELLUS CHURCH, Author of "Philosophy of Benevolence"; "Religious Dissensions: their Causes and Cure, a Prize Essay"; "Antioch, or the Increase of Moral Power in the Church," &c. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) The title given to this book is intended to apply not to the reflections of the author, but to the Biblical principles of human nature which he seeks to expound. The volume is a series of well-written essays, not suggestive, like "seed-truths," but clear, argumentative, and illustrative. The author has, however, endeavoured to master the conceptions of man that are given in the Bible, in which he sees philosophic unity, and which he believes to be the true psychology, and to afford the sure basis of Morals and Religion. We cordially commend the volume to thoughtful readers. The author, like many an old and many a modern theologian, makes much of the Biblical distinction of body, soul and spirit. We do not know where our readers will gain clearer conceptions of this distinction than here. The soul he defines as "the Conscious Self-hood," a somewhat pedantic-looking definition, but having at least the merit of being easily apprehended, and of giving a clear and uniform meaning to the word as used in the Bible. "Soul in Hebrew," again he says, "is the man as connected with flesh on the one hand, and spirit on the other. From the one he derives natural ideas, and from the other spiritual; the man is distinct from both. He is not sense, nor is he spirit. If he were without the body and its senses, he would still be a man; and the same would be true if he had no spiritual apprehensions." Some excellent remarks on the contrasts between the results of "an exterior and interior examination of the sacred text" will give our readers a further notion of the character of the book.

"The exterior view makes the primeval man holy in his creation; the interior finds him innocent and upright, and the candidate for a virtue and holiness to be acquired by trial.

"The exterior ascribes his fall to an outward tempter; the interior finds in his doubt, appetite, æsthetic nature, and various specific impulses, a basis for temptation, apart from extraneous malign influence.

"The exterior makes depravity total; the interior makes it the extinction of spiritual life or life in God, but not of natural conscience and conservative qualities.

"The exterior makes penalty an overt infliction of death upon men and animals in this world, and hell-torments in the next; the interior makes it that extinction of spiritual life which began on the day of the first sin, to continue till that life is restored by Divine grace.

"To the exterior, the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross is a price paid to law and justice; to the interior, it is power to reproduce itself in every believer.

"To the one, the atonement is an abstraction of government; to the other, it is bruising the serpent's head, or killing the nature which is the head of his power over man, in order to resurrection to a new and heavenly life."

Eccæ Messias; or, the Hebrew Messianic Hope and the Christian Reality. By EDWARD HIGGINSON, author of the "Spirit of the Bible," &c. (London: Williams and Norgate.) It is not out of any want of admiration of this book that we give it a "brief notice," instead of a leading review, but simply because other books claiming just at present more lengthened treatment have reached us, and we have not room to do more than give this our hearty commendation. Mr. Higginson is, on many points, at one with the more advanced Biblical critics, notably in taking for granted, rather than attempting to prove, the double authorship of the Book of Isaiah. But he is always reverent; the style of this Unitarian divine is a model to be studied with advantage by many orthodox theologians. A book more free from even unconscious controversial tone we have never seen. Mr. Higginson traces the growth of the Messianic idea from the earliest Hebrew literature down to its fulfilment in Christ Jesus. He points out how the hope itself, ever disappointed, always reappeared purer and stronger for its disappointment, and finally how Christ, who utterly contradicted the hope then cherished by His people, really fulfilled the undying expectation of the nation. The real purport of the hope he takes to be the idea of "human perfectibility," and that as a religious belief rather than as a metaphysical doctrine. With Mr. Higginson's treatment of the "Kingdom of Heaven," and "the End of the Age," we are thoroughly well pleased. He believes that Christ Himself is not at all responsible for the false notions held even by His immediate followers about His bodily reappearance and the end of the world. He thinks that Christ's "own declarations can be fairly taken as simply predicting the coming of the kingdom of heaven with power at the end of the Jewish age, and not as necessarily implying His personal advent"; and he adds that this interpretation "is the most reverent to Him, as well as the most appropriate to fact."

Hal and I. In Four Parts. By the SURVIVOR. (Elliot Stock.) This is a humorous sort of exposure in rhyme of sceptical and Atheistical opinions. Some

very smart points are made, but now and then we have a bluntness which weakens the effect instead of helping it; and on the whole the effort is hardly successful. However, we confess we found it readable. This, for example is rather coarse:—

"For sure there is a majesty on high,
Yet how like an Atheist I doubt it!
I got my first misgivings of the fact
From old indifference about it."

Both Hal and I were regular at church—
But he, a chorister in white gown,
Whilst I, although a chorister, had not
The face to countenance a night-gown."

And so on. The last two lines of the first verse would have been very good if they had been better set—had not been, as it were, sandwiched between two specimens of different types of bluntnesses. But we have no doubt "Hal and I" will be enjoyed where it is read. In certain ways the little book has a decided value; it brings with it a warning to the ministerial class.

Filings of Gold. (James Clarke and Co.) A little book of short but interesting and well-written essays on somewhat unusual subjects.—*Golden Links, or Types and Figures of Christ.* By E. H. (Longmans.) A very weak, poor book, with no right whatever to any such title as "Golden Links."—*The Lord's Prayer.* By J. W. LANCE. (Elliot Stock.) A volume of sermons taken down from the preacher's lips, and printed nearly as they were spoken. Mr. Lance is a Baptist minister at Newport, Monmouthshire, and if these sermons are to be taken as a sample of his ordinary preaching, his congregation are to be congratulated. They are sound, sensible, pleasantly discursive, and thoroughly practical.

—*One by Herself.* By Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR. (Sunday School Union.) A pleasant story of two girls, one of whom is matured and chastened by trouble, and the other spoiled by indulgence. Julia, the spoiled one, however, is impressed, and at last changed under the influence of the other's goodness, and dies happily just at the moment that her worldly mother is trying to remove her from the sphere of her friend's power. We can cordially commend Mrs. Balfour's interesting story. The romance part of it is a little overdone, but the children will like it all the better for that.—*Children viewed in the Light of Scripture.* By the Rev. W. REID, Edinburgh. (Oliphant and Co.) If Mr. Reid's light be indeed the light of Scripture, then we had rather not see children in its light at all. A much truer title for the book would have been—Children seen in the light (?) of the Calvinistic theology and the forms of the Presbyterian Church. Our deep and sad conviction is that great mistakes have been made in the religious training of children in pious families—in a large number of instances with the most lamentable results.

This book, though its intention is undoubtedly good, will not help to remedy these mistakes.—*Anecdotes of George Whitefield.* By the Rev. J. B. WAKELY. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This book is merely a selection of what is to be found in the biographies of Whitefield, with a "heading" to the separate portions, and with comments which could well be spared. Still there are some readers who will be interested in it.—*Christian Counsels, selected from the Devotional Works of Fenelon.* Translated by A. M. JAMES. (Longmans.) The translator says—"Nothing has been added to the words of Fenelon, with the exception of an occasional quotation from the Bible."

The translation seems to be well executed, and, as far as the English, betrays no trace of being a translation. It is superfluous to praise what Fenelon has said.—*Letters of an Officer of Royal Engineers to his Father.* (Nisbet and Co.) These letters range from 1813 to 1816, the writer being then a young man, and he relates his personal incidents in the war in Holland, Belgium, and France. There must of course be many references to matters of universal interest, and the book gives the impressions of one who was actively engaged in most of the important battles of that war. Still we hardly see why they should have been published now. At all events, they should have been considerably pruned. It is not an uncommon mistake in authors of this class to overlook the fact that what may be very interesting to their personal friends is regarded with very different eyes by the public at large.

MESSRS. CLARK'S PUBLICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your kind and genial article on the recent issues of my firm. Will you allow me to answer as fully as possible the questions you address to me, as the information may be interesting to a considerable number of your readers?

1. With regard to the "law of selection." It would be strange, if out of 120 volumes, no mistake had been made, but I am content to accept gratefully your general commendation that these "libraries" are by far the most valuable contribution of recent years to the Biblical literature of England.

In regard to Dr. Hengstenberg, it would have been ungrateful indeed had I declined to publish his posthumous work, "The History of the Kingdom of God," in which you acknowledge he is at his best. In this eulogium I quite agree with you.

2. We are completing the Keil and Delitzsch series as rapidly as possible; all the books you mention are in progress, but some of them are only quite recently

published in German, and such books cannot be hurried either in translation or in printing. In regard to Keil on Kings, I quite understood it to be a new work prepared specially for this series, although surely Dr. Keil was entitled to use the material collected for his first commentary published fifteen years ago. The translation of 1857 had been long out of print, and I could not pass over the new work.

3. Meyer's Commentary is advancing rapidly, but the care it requires is very great; the delay, however, will be fully compensated for by the additional value which will be conferred on the work. By special arrangement with Dr. Meyer, we have the benefit of advance-sheets of the new editions to which he is devoting himself; for instance, the translation of Romans is from a new edition, which may be said to be a new work, so great are the improvements made by the venerable author.

4. The success of the Augustine series clearly shows that even the polemical works of the great African bishop are valued not only historically, but as bearing on controversies which are constantly cropping up even in the nineteenth century.

5. My hope is to publish the whole of the writings of Chrysostom, and I have never made any announcement in any other direction.

Again thanking you for your courteous article,

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

THOMAS CLARK

38, George-street, Edinburgh, July 6, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

A MUSEUM FOR NORTH LONDON.—There is some prospect, it is said, that the Alexandra Palace, on Muswell-hill, will be taken in hand by the South Kensington Department, and made a museum for the North of London, in the same way as the Bethnal-green Museum is for the East.—*Court Journal.*

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—Between Christmas last and Midsummer 20,000 paupers were struck off the relief lists, that is, during that half-year. Nearly the whole of the reduction has been among the outdoor paupers. Of the 24,000 odd decrease in 1872 as against 1870, only 700 were indoor paupers, 23,700 being outdoor poor.

COTTON SUPPLY.—A Manchester paper announces the dissolution of the Cotton Supply Association, which for fifteen years had been engaged in stimulating the growth of cotton in various parts of the world. It is now thought that the work may be left to go on by itself, although our imports of cotton have enormously decreased, and prices are about 30 per cent. higher than they were a year ago.

MUSIC AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The fourth of the national musical competitions at the Crystal Palace took place on Thursday. The most important incident in the day was the splendid singing of the South Wales Choral Union, the members of which number some 500 voices. These choristers consisted almost entirely of miners and their wives and daughters; and their admirable performances were much spoken of a few years since in reference to the Eisteddfod held at Chester. On Saturday there was a grand final vocal and instrumental concert, and the prizes were distributed by the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE TURRET SYSTEM.—The experiments upon the turret of H.M.S. Glatton, which have been looked forward to with so much interest, took place on Friday in the Portland Roads. Two six-hundred-pound shots were fired by the Hotspur from a twelve-inch twenty-five-ton muzzle-loader, the charge being eighty-five pounds of pebble powder. The result of the trial is described as eminently favourable to the turret system. Both shots inflicted great damage on the Glatton's turret, but did not in the slightest degree interfere with its revolving capabilities, or disturb the guns.

A NEW PHASE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—The 85th Regiment of New York Militia, composed of negro troops who served during the rebellion, has elected one of the leading Women's Rights women—Jennie C. Claffin—its colonel. The senior captain resigned in disgust, and there was much disorder and confusion at the election, but the lady accepted, and intends to appear on parade at the head of her regiment dressed in regulation uniform.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN YORKSHIRE.—The Leeds Mercury publishes reports, collected by its correspondents in various parts of Yorkshire, of the prospects of the harvest. They are generally more hopeful than a few weeks ago could have been anticipated. The apprehensions induced by the wet and the continued cold have been dissipated by the recent more genial weather, and we are justified in looking forward to an excellent, if somewhat late, harvest. The hay crop, which has been won in fine condition, is spoken of as being the best for many years, and this, no doubt, will have the effect of reducing the very high prices which have of late prevailed. Labour is scarce, and farmers are compelled to pay higher wages.

A CHARITY SWINDLE.—Charles Stephen Bore, self-styled "reverend," was again brought up at Marlborough-street on Monday, charged, at the instance of the Charity Organisation Society, with obtaining money by false pretences for a so-called National Bible and Clothing Society. It seems that Bore, who was a journeyman tailor, obtained subscriptions from, amongst others, Lady Balfour. Some curious extracts were read from the "report"

of this society, one of which was an imaginary dialogue between a Scripture-reader and a poor woman with nine children to support by her own exertions at the wash-tub. The defendant, who had succeeded in raising about 300*l.* a year by his representations, has been again remanded for a week, and was admitted to bail.

THE GRENADEER BAND IN AMERICA.—A New York telegram announces that the band of the Grenadier Guards has embarked for England on board the City of Antwerp. Before leaving Boston it played at the Academy of Music. "God Save the Queen," which was given, excited much enthusiasm. At one of the jubilee performances the band is said to have averted a panic caused by a false alarm of fire by playing, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION AT NEWPORT.—The contest for the vacant seat at the school board, which raged at Newport, Mon., on Friday, was attended with much excitement. The candidates were Colonel Lyne, the upholder of unsectarian education, and Mr. F. J. Mitchell, the advocate of denominational education. Both parties threw all their energies into the work. At one of the booths, situated in Pill, Mr. Mitchell maintained a slight majority throughout the day, but at the other three Colonel Lyne was undoubtedly first favourite. The state of the poll at the close was as follows:—

Colonel Lyne	579
Mr. Mitchell	558

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—At a Session of Council on Saturday last, Lord Belper, president, in the chair, Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the place of Professor Cairnes, who has resigned. Mr. Sheldon Amos, Mr. W. A. Hunter, and Mr. Willis Bund, were reappointed Professors of Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and Constitutional Law, and History respectively. On the report of Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., Slade Professor of Fine Art, two Slade Scholarships of 50*l.* each, tenable for three years, were awarded to Miss E. M. Wild, and Miss B. A. Spencer. At previous Sessions of the Council, the Atkinson Morley Scholarship for proficiency in surgery was awarded to Mr. R. J. Godlee, and Mr. Walter Rigden was appointed Resident Medical Officer of the Hospital.

A CASE OF INFECTION.—An interesting case for heads of families came before the Court of Queen's Bench, raising as it did the important question as to the liability incurred by removing persons suffering from infectious diseases, so as to endanger the health of the public. The plaintiff was a lodging-house keeper at Eastbourne, and the defendant, a gentleman residing at Holloway. The action was brought to recover damages for the losses sustained by the plaintiff through the death of his children and illness of his wife, and also from his being prevented from letting his lodgings, in consequence of the defendant having brought his family into the house when they were suffering from scarlet fever, without stating the fact. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, 120*l.* with leave to move on both sides.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—At Wednesday's meeting of the board the Rev. J. L. Davies moved that the attention of the School Management Committee be called to the fact, stated in a letter to the *Guardian*, signed by Canon Gregory, that in one of the schools of the board the only time allotted to religious instruction is from 9 to 9.10 a.m.; and that it should be referred to the School Management Committee to consider and report what steps should be taken to secure that the resolution of the board as to giving of religious and moral instruction shall be duly carried out. The Rev. J. A. Picton objected that if the motion was entertained the whole question of religious instruction would be raised. He moved the previous question. This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Rigg, and after some discussion the Rev. Mr. Davies withdrew his resolution. The other business of the day was chiefly of a formal and routine nature.

BEDS MIDDLE-CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Wednesday was speech day at this school, Earl Cowper, K.G., who had consented to give away the prizes, was kept away by his wife's illness; however, Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., kindly took Earl Cowper's place. There were present—Mr. W. F. Higgins, High Sheriff of the county, Mr. James Howard, M.P., Mr. Fred. Seeborn, Colonel Higgins, and the Mayor of Bedford. Letters had also been received from the Duke of Bedford, the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., expressive of their kindly interest in the school, and regretting their inability to be present on that day. The large dining-hall, where the boys and visitors assembled, was tastefully decorated, and the recitations, which were interspersed amongst the prize-giving, showed evident care and pains on the part of the masters, as well as the boys. A favourable report was read from three of the Rugby masters who had examined the school—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Kitchener, and Mr. Vecqueray. The head-master, Mr. Morris, is himself also a Rugby man. After the speeches there was a battalion drill of the whole school.

A ST. GILES'S INTERIOR.—Dr. Lankester held an inquest on Monday night in Bloomsbury on the body of James Allmann, aged nine months, the son of a labourer living at 6, Monmouth-court, St. Giles's. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the youngest of nine children, six of whom lived with their parents in a room partially divided, but the total dimensions of which were

9ft. by 6ft. and 7ft. high. The child was taken ill on Sunday, the 30th ult., and the parochial medical officer was called in, gave it some medicine and saw it again on the Monday. On the two following days the mother stated she did not consider it necessary to send for the doctor as the child was dying, and he could do it no good. It died on the Thursday morning. A post-mortem examination showed that the cause of death was inflammation of the lungs. Mr. James George Blake, the coroner's officer, said he went to the house on Friday morning, and found the Allmanns' door locked. He heard several children crying inside. He was told that the father, a very violent man, who was known in the neighbourhood as "the police killer," had threatened to "do for" any one who interfered with his child. Nothing more was done until yesterday morning, when, with the assistance of a body of police, the room was entered and found to be in a frightful state from dirt and neglect. The body of the deceased child was on the floor surrounded by its half-naked brothers and sisters. At this stage of the proceedings Daniel Allmann, the father, described as a "tall powerful man," forced his way into the court, threatened the officials, and attacked his wife, but was speedily seized by the police, who after a severe struggle removed him from the court. Order having been restored, the jury returned a verdict of death from inflammation of the lungs, and hoped that the father would be properly punished for his brutal violence and inhuman behaviour.

A WOMEN'S PEACE CONGRESS.—A Women's Peace Congress was held on Monday evening at St. George's Hall, Langham-place; Lady Bowring in the chair. There was a fair attendance, and amongst those present were Sir J. Bowring, Professor Seeley, Mr. W. D. Christie, C.B., Mrs. Pennington, &c. The congress was organised by Mrs. Howe, an American lady, who has come over to this country for the express purpose of appealing to the women of European society on behalf of peace. Her ladyship, in opening the proceedings, said she thought that women had more to do with the subject of war than, perhaps, they imagined. If they could inaugurate a moral movement on a large scale it must emanate from the home. The home influences had a great deal to do in this matter, and if women were banded together in the interests of peace they might command peace and dispel anything like warlike and tumultuous feelings. She wished that the women of England would emulate the spirit which had moved their good sister from America. Mrs. W. Howe then addressed the meeting. She said that she firmly believed that every human relation must be sifted before they could get peace in human society, thorough, lasting, and entire. Peace meant freedom, not the freedom of the outcast, but the freedom of the citizen; it meant justice; it meant the majestic verdict of the collective human reason; it meant religion, not the hierarchical maintenance of a creed, but the great inspiration of the human soul. Peace meant all this. It was to be an Anglo-American peace, a peace of good-will. They had found out that a little arbitration was good, and they believed a little more of it would be better still; then let it become a permanent fact in their Europe, not an exceptional thing. Let it be the wonder of the civilised world that people should go to war, and let them all do their utmost to bring about this end, which could hardly be without a great central representation in Europe, which should have the power of saying, "I forbid." There should be that veto somewhere in this continent, as there was in America. The meeting was addressed by Professor Seeley, Mrs. E. Rose, Sir J. Bowring, Mr. Mottershead, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Powell (New York).

MR. STANLEY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Mr. W. D. Cooley writes to the *Times* respecting the inaccuracies contained in the narrative about Dr. Livingstone supplied by Mr. Stanley:—"Dr. Livingstone (Mr. Cooley observes) claims to have established conclusively the fact that the rivers Chambezi and Zambezi, which he says were confounded by the Portuguese, are totally different; but the truth is that this was ascertained eighty years ago by Dr. Lacerda, who called the former river the New Zambezi, to distinguish it from the river Tété. All the information collected from natives during nearly three centuries, from Lopes down to Erhardt, assures us that Nyansa and Nyanja (the Tanganyika and Nyassa of Dr. Livingstone) are one and the same lake. Finally, Dr. Livingstone tells us that he traced the great river Lualaba running N., then W., then S. It is, he says, identical with the Chambezi, which is the Nile. Consequently, the Nile runs to the N., W., and S., where Dr. Livingstone leaves it. This cannot be the Nile of Speke or Baker, or the Nile of Egypt. It is to be hoped that some of those who exult in these discoveries will have the goodness to explain them." Another correspondent, Dr. J. E. Gray, inquires if any of Dr. Livingstone's friends or relatives have received letters from him, forwarded with the despatches of Mr. Stanley. Mr. Frederick Stone, writing from Doncaster, calls attention to a remarkable passage in Mr. Stanley's despatches which, he thinks, gives colouring to certain doubts that have been expressed as to their complete authenticity. The meeting at Ujiji between himself and Dr. Livingstone is thus described:—"As the procession entered the town, Mr. Stanley observed a group of Arabs, in the centre of whom was a pale-looking, gray-bearded, white man, whose fair skin contrasted with the sun-burnt visages of those by whom he was surrounded."

Now, ten years ago (Mr. Stone says) Livingstone's complexion was of a dark mahogany colour, which even in contrast with the most sun-burnt visage on the face of the earth could not be called pale, and it is difficult to conceive by what process it can have become blanched." Mr. Stephen Fiske, writing on the fact that no letters from the Doctor have yet been published, says:—"Mr. Stanley sent his *Herald* despatches forward by Arab couriers, but very sensibly declined to risk Livingstone's letters out of his own hands. They are his credentials; they are the proofs which will convince Mr. Gray that Dr. Livingstone is really found. His own despatches, if lost by the Arabs, could easily be replaced, but not so with Livingstone's letters, which will arrive with Mr. Stanley in August."

Gleanings.

There has been a meeting in Edinburgh of an "Association for Promoting the Use of Unfermented Wines in Churches."

A lady in Indiana has applied for a divorce on the plea that her husband had refused to assist her on washing-days.

At a Methodist church in Troy, N.Y., on a recent occasion, a lady occupied the pulpit, and six young ladies passed round the contribution boxes.

What is the riddle of riddles?—Life, for we have "to give it up."

Doctor Johnson once said of Scotch learning that it was "like bread in a besieged town; every man got a little, but no one got a full meal."

It is said that steps will be shortly taken to make the International Exhibition more accessible to the working classes by keeping it open one night in the week until ten, at an admission of 6*d.* after six o'clock.

A monster salmon was taken in the Wye, near Monmouth, last week. The fish, which is one of the largest that have been caught in the river for the last twenty years, weighed 44*lb.* and measured 3*ft.* in length and 2*ft.* in girth.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said an Irish barrister, "it will be for you to say whether this defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and to withdraw three bullocks out of my client's pocket."

A DEFIANT COCK.—Mr. Barker, the presiding magistrate in the Clerkenwell Police-court, London, lost his temper on Saturday, and complained bitterly of the persistent crowing of a cock outside the court. His words were drowned in another remarkably clear and prolonged crow; and in a rage he sent a policeman in plain clothes to arrest the offending bird, but without success.

EFFECTS OF TEA.—According to the *Lancet*, to the poor "tea is tissue," and, by preventing waste of tissue, enables them to live on far less food than would otherwise be necessary. Its value in this respect "can scarcely be overrated." Perhaps this is connected with its influence over temper or mood, for "nothing affects the wear of tissue more than mood; and tea has a strange power of changing the look of things, and changing it for the better; so that we can believe, and hope, and do, under the influence of tea, what we should otherwise give up in discouragement or despair—feelings under the influence of which tissues wear rapidly."

HINTS TO BATHERS.—The Royal Humane Society has issued the following notice:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause; or when the body is cooling after perspiration; or altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

HOW TO DYE SILK, WOOL, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c. in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6*d.* each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The *Family Herald*, Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

BIRTHS.

SEAVILL.—July 3, at Shore Villa, Swanage, the wife of the Rev. T. Seavill, of a son.

WILLS.—June 28th, at Cotham Lodge, Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, the wife of Stephen P. Wills, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

CARRINGTON-CAYLEY.—July 2, at the Abbey-road Chapel, St. John's-wood, J. Carrington, of Grove-terrace, Notting-hill, to Emma Augusta, daughter of the late C. R. Cayley, of York Town, Surrey.

ANDREWES—BOORNE.—July 2, at Trinity Chapel, Reading. C. H. Andrewes, of Belaise-terrace, Hampstead, son of Mr. Alderman Andrewes, J.P., of Reading, to Mary Ellen, daughter of J. Boorne, of Sydenham House, Reading.

WALKER—RHODES.—July 3rd, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. A. H. Byles, Thomas, eldest son of the late Thomas Walker, of Armley, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Rhodes, of Leeds.

CALDWELL—SOMERVILLE.—July 3rd, at Fulshaw Independent Chapel, by the Rev. Watson Smith, William Peter Preston, son of Francis Caldwell, Esq., Dublin, to Agnes Marion, daughter of Dr. Somerville, Hawthorn Hall, Wilmalaw.

STEAD—GREEN.—July 4th, at Ebenezer Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. H. Sturt, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Beeley, Thomas Stead, Esq., of Albert Cottage, Heckmondwike, to Mrs. Jane Green, of Hollinwood House, Dewsbury Bank.

UNWIN—SKEEN.—July 6th, at Clayland's-road Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. John Foster, John Williams Unwin, of the General Post-office, to Margaret, third daughter of William Skeen, Esq., of No. 22, St. Ann's-road, Brixton.

DEATHS.

HOBBS.—June 29, at Romsey, Hampshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Hobbs, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Hobbs, saddler, of Romsey, aged 88 years. She was an exemplary Christian, a woman of prayer, and for fully seventy years a faithful and devoted labourer in the cause of Christ. She has entered into her rest and her works follow her. Her memory is blessed.

WALKER.—July 3, at the Rectory, Cheltenham, the Rev. E. Walker, D.C.L., for fifteen years rector of Cheltenham, aged 49.

BAGSTER.—July 8th, Jonathan Bagster, Esq., of Oxhey-rise, Pinner, Herts, and 15, Paternoster-row, London, aged 58.

GOOD VALUE FOR MONEY is desired by all, but with articles that cannot be judged of by appearance, careful purchasers rely on the high standing of those with whom they deal. For thirty years, Horniman's Pure Teas in packets have given general satisfaction, being exceedingly strong, of uniform good quality, and truly cheap. (2,538 Agents are appointed.)

NOTICE.—The clergy and gentry are respectfully informed that Messrs. Dollond have removed from 50, St. Paul's Churchyard, to No. 1, Ludgate-hill, where Spectacles and Eyeglasses may be had to suit every peculiarity of sight. Trial glasses sent to any part of the kingdom carriage free. No Travellers employed. Established 1750.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Desirable Possession.—Without health, no amount of wealth, no means of pleasure are of the slightest value. It is inconceivable how small a disturbance of the animal functions begets wretchedness, and how readily it may be rectified by a few doses of some purifying and regulating medicine, such as these world-renowned Pills. These have proved the best friend to mankind in every grade, in every land, and under almost every circumstance. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, rectify digestion, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and regulate the bowels. Such are their first effects on the abdominal apparatus—greater far the influence they exert in expelling or neutralising those latent poisons which insidiously enter the system and undermine it.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 3.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £38,449,370 Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities 3,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 23,449,370
Silver Bullion

£38,449,370 £38,449,370

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity) £18,385,646
Reserve .. 3,260,564
Public Deposits .. 12,025,569
Other Deposits .. 19,045,147
Seven Day and other Bills .. 376,940
Gold & Silver Coin 615,724

£49,261,220 £49,261,220

July 4, 1872.

GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, July 8.

The supplies of wheat, both English and foreign, were moderate at this day's market. We had a quiet trade, and quote the value of English wheat the same as on Monday last. Foreign wheat met a steady demand in retail at former prices. The flour trade was dull, and prices were against sellers. Peas were 1s. lower. Beans supported late prices. Indian corn, being in liberal supply, has given way 6d. per qr. during the past week. Barley met a fair demand at previous quotations. In oats a moderate extent of business was done at 6d. per qr. decline on most qualities from the prices of this day week. Arrivals at the ports of call are moderate. Cargoes of grain are 1s. lower since this day week. Other descriptions of wheat are unaltered in value.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent, red ..	— to —	—
Ditto new ..	52 to 60	—
White ..	—	—
new ..	58 64	—
Foreign red ..	55 57	—
white ..	59 62	—
BARLEY—		
English malting ..	29 32	—
Chevalier ..	36 42	—
Distilling ..	29 33	—
Foreign ..	28 51	—
MALT—		
Pale ..	—	—
Chevalier ..	—	—
Brown ..	51 56	—
BEANS—		
Ticks ..	32 34	—
Harrow ..	34 36	—
Small ..	—	—
Egyptian ..	31 32	—
PEAS—		
Grey ..	32 to 34	—
Maple ..	36 38	—
White ..	36 39	—
Boilers ..	36 39	—
Foreign ..	36 38	—
RYE—	36 38	—
OATS—		
English feed ..	20 25	—
potato ..	25 32	—
Scotch feed ..	—	—
potato ..	—	—
Irish Black ..	17 20	—
White ..	17 21	—
Foreign feed ..	15 17	—
FLOUR—		
Town made ..	48 54	—
Best country ..	—	—
households ..	41 44	—
Norfolk & Suffolk ..	39 41	—

BREAD, Monday, July 8.—The prices in the Metropolitan are for Wheat Bread, per 4lbs. loaf, 7½d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6½d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 8.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,712 head. In the corresponding week in 1871 we received 17,359; in 1870, 15,027; in 1869, 10,617; and in 1868, 16,191 head. A fair amount of steadiness has characterised the cattle trade to-day. A large supply of foreign stock has been on sale: in fact, but for this circumstance the market would have presented a bare appearance. In the show of beasts was included some 900 from Toning, about 240 from Spain, and some 220 Dutch and Gothenburg. Foreign stock has met a fair sale, and has realised remunerative prices, the best breeds making 5s. 6d., and occasionally 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. From our own grazing districts the receipts have not been large, and as yet very few have come to hand from Lincolnshire. The trade has been firm, and the best Scots and crosses have made 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire we received 150, from Leicestershire and Northamptonshire about 350 shorthorns, &c., from Norfolk 200 Scots and crosses, and from Ireland about 250 oxen. English sheep have been scarce, but there has been a good show of foreign. Inquiry steady. Prices firm. Best downs and half-breeds have made 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. Lambs have been disposed of at 7s. 6d. to 9s. per 8lbs. Calves have been steady in value, with a moderate demand. Pigs have sold at about late rates.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	2 to 3	6	Prime Southdown	6	4	6	6
Second quality	3	10	4	6	Large coarse calves	4	8
Prime large oxen	5	6	5	8	Prime small	5	2
Prime Scots	5	10	6	0	Large hogs	3	8
Coarse inf. sheep	4	0	4	8	Neat sm. porkers	4	8
Second quality	5	0	5	6	Lamb	7	6
Pr. coarse woolled	5	8	6	2			

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 8.—There is a moderate supply on offer. The trade has been without feature, and prices have ruled as under:

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior beef	3	4	0	Middling do.	5	0	5
Middling do.	4	2	4	8	Prime do.	6	0
Prime large do.	5	2	5	6	Large pork	3	8
Prime small do.	5	4	5	8	Small do.	4	8
Veal	5	0	5	6	Lamb	6	0
Inferior Mutton	4	4	5	0			

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 8.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 619 skins butter and 4,402 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 26,849 packages butter, 1,178 bales and 552 boxes bacon. There was but little alteration in the butter market last week; the transactions in Irish were still very limited, the prices in the Irish markets being so high compared with foreign. Normandy offered at a decline of 2s. to 4s. Bacon met a free sale at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; best Waterford orders charged 83s. free on board.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, July 5.—We have experienced no change here worth recording, with perhaps the exception that the trade in hothouse fruit has not been quite so good as it was last week. We have large supplies of potatoes by rail, from Channel Islands and France, and prices are lower.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 8.—There is no new feature to remark in the character of our market, which continues quiet; a small consumptive business continues to be transacted in the last growth and yearlings, at fairly-maintained rates; here and there anxious holders offer slightly easier terms. The reports from the plantations are, upon the whole, favourable; slackness of bine and fly are reported in several districts, but with present prospects a moderate crop is expected. The continental markets are quiet; in Bavaria the last growth is all but exhausted, and a fair business has been transacted in the remainder at full rates. Mid and East Kent, 10s. 10s., 12s. 12s., to 17s.; Weald, 8s. 10s., 9s. 9s., to 10s. 10s.; Sussex, 7s. 15s., 8s. 8s., to 9s. 9s.; Farnham and country, 11s. 11s., 13s. to 16s. Yearlings—Mid and East Kent, 3s. 4s., to 6s. 10s.; Weald of Kent, 3s. 4s., to 5s. 15s.; Sussex, 3s. 5s., 3s. 15s., to 5s. 12s.; Farnham and country, 6s. to 7s.; Olds, 1s. 5s., 1s. 10s. to 2s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 8.—Moderate supplies of potatoes. The trade has been quiet, as follows:—Old, 3s. 6d. to 7s. per cwt.; New Ware, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; new kidneys, 8s. to 9s.

SEED, Monday, July 8.—There was but little passing in any description of cloverseed for want of stock. The few parcels of American were held at very full prices. In trefoil no transactions to notice. The recent fine weather is supposed to have improved the growing crop of this article, and prices of old, inferior parcels are low and irregular. Fine canaryseed brought as much money, with a steady sale. Large hempseed brought rather more money. In tares nothing passing to change the value of any description.

WOOL, Monday, July 8.—The wool market has been steady in tone. A good business is doing in most descriptions, and prices are firm. At the public sales of colonial produce there has been considerable animation; rather large quantities have been taken for the continent and America, and the opening decline has been fully recovered.

OIL, Monday, July 8.—Linseed oil has been in steady request, and rape has been firmer. For other oils there has not been much demand.

TALLOW, Monday, July 8.—The market has been quieter. Y.C. on the spot, 43s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 41s. net cash.

COAL, Monday, July 8.—The market again to-day was in a state of excitement. Coals advanced 1s. to-day. No Hartley's. Hettou's Wallsend, 27s. 6d.; Hettou's Lyons, 27s. 3d.; Hartlepool East, 27s. 3d.; Hawthorn, 25s. 9d.; Kellie, 26s. 9d.; Holywell Main, 25s. 6d.; Tees, 27s. 3d. Ships fresh arrived 18, ships at sea 5.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a LADY HOUSEKEEPER, about forty years of age, thoroughly domesticated, a good needlewoman, and must be willing to teach an only daughter household duties.—Alfred Woolings, Orsett, Essex.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MARRIED MAN (Congregationalist), 15 years in Fancy Trade. A SITUATION of Trust in any light business—wholesale or retail—or to manage a branch, or travel. First-class references.—Address, "Alpha," Press Office, Barnet, N.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for 4 Months, or a longer period, A DETACHED PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with Pleasure and Croquet Lawn. This charming residence commands magnificent views of the Sea and Coast down to Filey, the Spa Saloon and Grounds, the Town and Hilly Country by which the town is skirted. Is within a quarter of an hour's walk of the Spa gate, and a few minutes from the Sands. It contains 3 handsome Reception Rooms, elegantly furnished, 5 Best Bed Rooms, and Dressing Room, with Servants' accommodation. The following efficient Servants are left in the house:—Cook, Kitchenmaid, Housemaid, and Parlourmaid. Coach-house and Stabling for 4 horses can be added, if required. To any good family wishing the luxuries of home at the Sea-side this residence would be invaluable.—For particulars apply to R. K. Parkin, House Agent, &c., 45, Huntriss-row, Scarborough.

REQUIRED, about the beginning of Sep- tember, a CERTIFICATED TEACHER, as Mistress of a Mixed School in the village of Gosfield. There are now about 120 Boys and Girls in the School, which is in a highly satisfactory condition of instruction and discipline. No one need apply who has not had some years' experience as mistress of a school. The Mistress will be required to assist in an Evening School during the Winter. Salary, with Emoluments, not less than £70 per Annum, and apartments found. £5 extra for Sunday-school duties.—Apply, by letter, to Samuel Courtald, Esq., Gosfield Hall, near Halstead.

CHLORALUM. An o-four'e-s, non-poisonous disinfectant. The saline antiseptic. Harmless as common salt.

15, Pembroke-road, Dublin,

11th September, 1871.

Sir,—I beg to state that the chloralum powder and solution have been largely employed in this city, and with the most complete success.

The bed of the River Liffey, which emitted a very offensive odour during the recent warm weather, was most satisfactorily disinfected by chloralum powder at the rate of only one pound per 25 square feet.

I have found it most efficacious as a purifier of stables, and I use it constantly in my own house. Altogether, I may say of chloralum that it is a very valuable sanitary agent, and one which is certain to come into general use.

I remain, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Professor of Hygiene, Royal College of Surgeons and Analyst of the City of Dublin.

CHLORALUM IS DISINFECTANT.

CHLORALUM IS A SALINE ANTISEPTIC.

CHLORALUM IS ASTRINGENT.

CHLORALUM is sold in quarts, 2s.; pints, 1s.; half-pints, 6d. By the gallon, 5s. In large quantities by special contract at greatly-reduced prices.

CHLORALUM FOR CHOLERA.

CHLORALUM FOR SICK ROOMS.

CHLORALUM POWDER.

CHLORALUM POWDER IS HARMLESS.

CHLORALUM POWDER.—The best stable disinfectant Chloralum Powder will be found invaluable in—

Hospitals	Cowsheds
Closets and Ill-Ventilated	Alleys and Roads
Earth Closets	Sewers and Gulliesholes
Dustbins	In the Dairy and all kinds o.
Wine and Beer Cellars	Provision Stores
Stables	In the Kennel, and in Poultry-houses

Chloralum Powder is not caustic or hurtful in any way, and although it absorbs moisture, it does not deteriorate by keeping.

(Casks, 1 cwt., for 15s., and in 6d. and 1s. packets.)

CHLORALUM WOOL.

CHLORALUM WOOL IN SURGERY.

CHLORALUM WOOL IN HOSPITALS.

CHLORALUM WOOL.—The New Styptic and Antiseptic Surgical Dressing. In pound and half-pound packages, at 6s. per lb.

CHLORALUM WADDING.—CHLORALUM WADDING, in sheets, price 2s. 6d.

Chloralum Wadding is used extensively as a disinfectant in coffins. A dead body, when covered with Chloralum Wool cannot convey infection.

CHLORALUM IS SOLD BY ALL CHYMISTS.

CHLORALUM CO.—1 and 2, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX,

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

SECOND MASTER—

J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford; Double First in Moderations, and 2nd Class in the Final Classical School; also M.A. and late Scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb., 14th in 1st Class in Classical Tripos, and 1st Chancellor's Medallist, 1868.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

A. H. SCOTT WHITE, Esq., B.A., Prizeman in Anglo-Saxon and Early English of Univ. Coll., London. JAMES H. MURRAY, Esq., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.

JAMES NETTLESHIP, Esq., B.A., Scholar and Prizeman of Christ's Coll., Camb.; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

RESIDENT LADY MATRON—Miss COOKE.

The Summer Term commenced on Thursday, 2nd May.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, 120, HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM, conducted by Mr. FREDERIC EWEN, with the aid of competent Masters, will reopen on TUESDAY, July 30th.

GET THE BEST.

THE CROWN HAIR RESTORER

IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish to restore gray hair to its natural colour.
 IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish to prevent their hair from falling off.
 IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish to prevent their hair from turning gray.
 IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish a pleasant and fragrant Pomade.
 IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish a perfectly harmless preparation simply for dressing the hair.
 IS RECOMMENDED to all, from the nursery to old age, producing the effects required by Hair Restorers and the luxury of a Pomade.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,

40, STRAND, LONDON.

For sale everywhere at 3s. 6d. and 7s. per bottle.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BERCHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
 Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will BEGIN THURSDAY, Sept. 19th.

HEATHFIELD, STONYGATE, LEICESTER.
 EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by the Misses MIALL.

French, Italian, Latin, and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing, Dancing and Calisthenics, taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them.

The English studies are under the immediate direction of the Misses Miall and competent Governesses.

The house is large and airy, situated in a high and healthy locality, surrounded by a good garden.

Terms, with references, forwarded on application.

CLEVELAND HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.—
 SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—This School has been conducted for ten years by the Rev. HARDWICK SMITH, B.A. He aims, by careful domestic arrangements, by the employment of efficient Masters, and by unremitting personal attention, to provide a genuine, high-class, and religious education. Pupils are prepared for all the Public Examinations. Backward and delicate Boys receive especial care. The situation is all that could be wished. The House and Schoolrooms are spacious, with a good Playground and Cricket-field. The terms, which are according to age on entrance, are from 35 Guineas. Full particulars, with references to the Parents of Pupils, may be had on application.

VENTNOR, ISLE of WIGHT.—Intending Visitors to this locality suited at once with FURNISHED HOUSES or APARTMENTS, by applying to Mr. A. Mugridge, House Agent, Ventnor. Information free of charge. Stamp for reply.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, for the EDUCATION of the SONS of MINISTERS.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this School will be held at the SCHOOL-HOUSE on THURSDAY, 11th inst. Chair to be taken at Three P.M., by Rev. THOMAS BINNEY. The Report of the Examination by the Syndicate of Cambridge will be read, Prizes distributed by the Chairman, Recitations delivered by the boys, and Addresses given by various Ministers and other gentlemen.

Tea in the Dining Hall at Six P.M.

JOSIAH VINEY, Hon. Sec.

EDUCATION—WEST HOUSE, THE WOODLANDS, REDHILL, about half an hour's ride from London, either by the London and Brighton or the South-Eastern Railway. Situation high and very healthy. An extensive common in the immediate vicinity. Comfortable home; sound and comprehensive Education.—Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Principal, JOHN HILL, M.A.

COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, BRAINTREE, ESSEX.

Conducted by the Rev. W. MILNE, M.A., and Sons.

Terms, inclusive, from 30 to 40 Guineas.

School will be RE-OPENED WEDNESDAY, 24th July. Reference permitted to Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., D.D., London; Rev. W. Leask, D.D., London; Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., London; Rev. A. Goodrich, Braintree; and the Parents of pupils.

36, HILLDROP - ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.

The Year is divided into Three Terms.

BEDFORDSHIRE MIDDLE CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL, KEMPSTON, near BEDFORD.

ANNUAL FEE, £33 10s. NO EXTRAS.

For Particulars, apply to the Secretary, Mr. T. W. TURNLEY Bedford.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE—between Poole and Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, aided by competent Masters, will re-open (D.V.), on THURSDAY, August 1st.

Terms moderate. Educational training thorough and comprehensive. Reference to parents of pupils.

WHITE HOUSE, BIRCHINGTON, MARGATE.

Preparatory Education for Boys, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. T. DRAYTON. Terms, 26 Guineas. Home Comforts and Sea Bathing. The course of instruction includes those subjects in an elementary form which are requisite to prepare Pupils for Public Schools. References permitted to Rev. Dr. Raleigh, Highbury New Park, London, and to T. Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., 23, Dorset-square, London, N.W.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—The Rev. G. W. HICKSON RECEIVES into his Home SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN to BOARD and EDUCATE. Situation healthy. Diet liberal. Hot and cold baths. Terms moderate.—Address, Rock Bank, West Brixham, near Torquay, Devon.

WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE COLLEGE for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.

PRINCIPAL—

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR.

The Course of Instruction includes, besides the usual English Studies, Algebra and Geometry; Book-keeping; Natural Science; Elocution, English Composition and Literature; the Latin, Greek, and French and German Languages.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations.

The Year is divided into three Sessions.

MASTERS.

Music, Instrumental, and Vocal—JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq., jun. Drawing, Modelling, and Perspective—R. W. Buss, Esq. French and Mathematics—M. MANDROU, Esq., M.A., Paris Academy.

German—HERR OTTO GERNER.

Natural Science—THOS. JONES, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English.

Kinder-Garten and Pestalossian Classes for Little Boys.

The comfort and health of delicate boys especially studied.

A liberal table and watchful care.

Head Master—Rev. W. WOODING, B.A.

For Prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, Highbury House, St. Leonard's.

INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

SECRETARY—Mr. EDWARD BAYLY.

Pupils WILL REASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, August 2nd Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principal or Secretary.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL—

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The School will reopen, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, August 2nd, 1872.

Application for the admission of pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

The PRIZES will be distributed at the School House by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P., on TUESDAY, July 23, 1872, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY on the subject of "Middle-class Female Education," in connection with the Inauguration of the East Anglian Girls' College, Bishop's Stortford.

A Cold Collation will be provided for Ladies and Gentlemen in the Dining Hall, at which EDWARD GRIMWADE, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Company), will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by various friends.

Tickets for the Luncheon to be had of Mr. A. Boardman, Bishop's Stortford.

INAUGURATION of the EAST ANGLIAN GIRLS' COLLEGE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

An ADDRESS on the subject of MIDDLE-CLASS FEMALE EDUCATION will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY in the NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Bishop's Stortford, on TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872, to commence at 12.30, in connection with the Distribution of Prizes at the above School.

See Advertisement of Distribution of Prizes in Boys' School.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS, near Farningham, Kent.

The SUMMER FETE will be held at the HOME on SATURDAY, the 13th July, 1872. H.H. the PRINCE IMPERIAL of FRANCE will assist at the Distribution of Prizes. The LORD BISHOP of ROCHESTER will Preside at the Examination. Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, M.P., will Lay the Foundation-stone of the New School, and will Preside at the Luncheon. Tickets, with information as to Railway and other arrangements, may be had at the Office, 78, Cheapside.

A. O. CHARLES, Hon. Sec.

THE FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—

The Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in relation to Ritualism.

Mr. BENNETT has retracted nothing, and yet, after a protracted trial, is not condemned. The Judgment of the Privy Council, in his case, is a tortuous defence of Ritualism.

The Times has fairly stated the facts in the following words:—

"The cardinal doctrine of his school is well known as that of the Real Presence in the Elements in the Holy Communion. As corollaries from this doctrine, he taught the duty of paying adoration to such a presence, and alleged that the Priest, in the celebration of the rite, offers a real sacrifice, and exercises true sacerdotal functions. The formal question to be decided was whether Mr. Bennett's statements on these points were so repugnant to the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England as to render him liable to penalty for publishing them. This issue the Judicial Committee have decided on all points in Mr. Bennett's favour."

"When it is laid down, therefore, that Mr. Bennett may say what he has said without violating the law, it must needs be concluded that no legal power exists which can restrain those extreme doctrines on the subject of the Holy Communion, which have of late years startled and most justly offended the vast majority of English Churchmen."

Those extreme doctrines are, according to the avowal of their chief promoters, essentially one with Rome. They say, "We give our people the fact, the real doctrine of the Mass first, the name will come of itself by-and-by. So with regard to the Cultus of the Virgin, we shall only be able to establish this by slow and cautious steps. We are one with Roman Catholics in faith, and we have a common foe to fight."

The Free Church of England was originated a few years ago, chiefly to oppose Ritualism, and to unite the Laity with the Clergy in the government as well as the work of the Church. If the Laity had been admitted to share in the power which the Clergy alone now wield, they would have made short work with Ritualism long ago.

The Evangelical clergy cannot go into those parishes where Ritualism prevails, but the Free Church of England can. It can go with a revised Prayer Book, from which the priestly element, with its deadly heresies, is cast out; conduct sound Protestant services; and preach the glorious Gospel of the grace of God.

The Free Church of England has already expended over £15,000 in establishing these services, and urgently appeals for donations and subscriptions to extend the movement as far as may be necessary.

The Council of the Free Church of England invite communications from Protestant Churchmen beset by Ritualism.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to—
 T. LUXMORE WILSON, Esq., Treasurer, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, W.

Letters may be sent to—

The Rev. S. J. C. DICKSEE, New Maldon, Surrey, S.W., Secretary of the London District.

The Rev. T. DODD, Worcester, Secretary of the Midland District.

The Rev. J. BRUNSKILL, Tottington, near Bury, Lancashire, Secretary of the Northern District.

The Rev. F. NEWMAN, Lymouth, Devon, Secretary of the Western District.

The Rev. J. SUGDEN, B.A., Teddington, } General

London, S.W., or to } Secretaries.

The Rev. T. E. THORNTON, the Parsonage, Spa Fields, London, W.C.

By order of the Council,
 Spa Fields Committee Rooms,
 London, W.C.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover-street, W.

Patients attend at 227, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mornings at Ten; Evenings, Six till Nine.

Free to the necessitous poor; payment required from other applicants.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words—

"KINAHAN'S LL"

on Seal, Label, and Cork.

Wholesale Depot, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.

Instituted May 10th, 1758; Incorporated 1848.
For Children of both sexes, from any part of the Kingdom.
Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank, Princes street, E.C.
A GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th July next, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street Within, to elect 40 Children to the benefits of the Charity—viz., 10 Girls and 30 Boys.
The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, and the Poll will be closed at 2 precisely, after which hour no Votes can be received.
Office, 73, Cheapside, London, E.C.
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The following statement is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the benevolent:—
The School has accommodation for 400 Children, but is not full for want of Funds.
129 Candidates are applying for admission.
The Annual Income required is about £10,000
The Income from Property is only £2,200
That from Subscriptions averages 2,400

Amount still to be raised annually £4,600
5,400

* C. B. CURTIS, Esq., B.A., Principal of the Training College, Borough-road, under date January 8, 1872, says:—
"The Girls' School is still marked by admirable discipline and quiet energy, and in every branch of instruction the girls are making steady progress. In the Boys' School an extraordinary amount of work is done—and done thoroughly. Though hardly within my province, I cannot refrain from saying that the excellence of the arrangements, throughout the Institution, fully suffice to show that you spare no effort to render your Schools second to none in the country."
CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1872.

Arrangements for the issue of FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS will be in force from 13th May to 31st October, 1872.

For particulars see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.

JAMES ALLPORT.

Derby, May, 1872. General Manager.

LONDON—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B. HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel par excellence."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

"Every attention and very comfortable."

"The House comfortable and all things done well."

"Everything very satisfactory and charges moderate."

"Every comfort and attention; very homely."

"A first-class home at cheap rates."

G. SULLY'S PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL, 23, Euston-road, KING'S CROSS

(Corner of Belgrave-street), LONDON. Opposite the Midland and Great Northern, and close to the London and North-Western Termini; also the King's Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Beds from 1s. 6d. Breakfast or Tea 1s. 3d. Attendance 9d. Trains and omnibuses to all parts of the City continually.

EXTRACT FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

"Every attention and very comfortable."

"The House comfortable and all things done well."

"Everything very satisfactory and charges moderate."

"Every comfort and attention; very homely."

"A first-class home at cheap rates."

EGYPTIAN HALL—IMMENSE SUCCESS. Daily at Three and Eight—PROFESSOR

PEPPER'S GHOST—Paganini Redivivus, the greatest Violinist in the World, in a Dramatic Sketch, entitled, "THE TEMPTATION OF PAGANINI." All the other Scientific and Wonderful experiments in Professor PEPPER'S Lecture Entertainment. A Real Diamond burnt in Mr. TOBIN'S Lecture on the "Diamond Fields." Mr. A. D'ESTERRE'S Readings.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNDINE

(written by H. S. Leigh), with splendid optical, spectral, and water effects. Narrated by W. Terrott. Music by Arthur Sullivan and E. Frewin. Scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. Twice daily, at Four and Nine—Professor Gardener on ALE, BEER, and GIN, What they Are, and What they Ought to be! with experiments and samples of adulterations.—CURIOSITIES OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, by Mr. King, with new Mystical Sketch, and startling illusions.—MONT CENIS and its Tunnel, with VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION, by Mr. King.—GARTO, the Demon of Music; and many other amusements. Admission to the whole, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. Open twice daily, at 12 and 7.

The Great Western Hotel

(SNOW-HILL STATION), BIRMINGHAM.

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical hotels in the three kingdoms."—The Field, July 31, 1869.

"From experience gained by repeated visits, we are happy to be able to testify to the exceeding comfort of this hotel. We have much pleasure in recommending it."—The Engineer, Oct. 14, 1870.

"An establishment remarkable for its able management, reasonable charges, and general comfort."—Bell's Life, June 17, 1871.

REVOLVING STEEL SAFETY

SHUTTERS (self-coiling), fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.

SEWING MACHINES,

From £2 2s. to £25.

The only Establishment in London where the opportunity is afforded of inspecting and comparing every description of SEWING MACHINES before purchasing.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH & CO., 4, Charles-street, Soho, W.

(Four doors from Oxford-street.)

IRON CHURCHES, IRON BUILDINGS, AND GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.

Every description of Iron Building, adapted to all climates improved construction. Thorough ventilation guaranteed Manufactured by

SAMUEL C. HEMMING and CO.

(Established 1831),

25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

Numerous testimonials and designs may be seen at the Offices.

Iron Buildings lent on hire, or payment by instalments.

CUTTINGS of GERANIUMS, &c.—One

Hundred Geraniums, in thirty choice varieties, including tricolour, gold, bronze, variegated zonal, nosegay, and ivy leaf, for 10s.; 50, 5s. 6d.; 25, 3s. 24 fancy Pelargoniums, 3s. 6d.; 12, 2s. 24 Chrysanthemums, 2s. 6d.; 12, 1s. 6d. 24 Pompones, 2s. 6d.; 12, 1s. 6d. 24 Fuchsias, 2s. 6d.; 12, 1s. 6d. All post free. Catalogues one stamp.—J. COOMBS, The Ferns, Enfield

HOT WATER APPARATUSSES for SCHOOLS, Heating Coils for Halls, Schools, &c., Portable Gas Boilers and Tea Boilers (specially adapted for Tea Meetings, &c.).

G. SHREWSBURY, 59, Old Bailey, and Lower Norwood, S.E.

USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD, Chemist, Leicester.

DINNEFORD'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—Indul-

gence of the appetite is often followed with dyspepsia, indigestion, headache, and other stomach complaints. The prompt use of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS will give immediate relief, and prove a most efficacious restorative. Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicine, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

CROSSY'S

BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSSY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

SELECT TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—

"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; and also by James M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

KAIN'S CHLOROFORMED LAUGH-

ING GAS EYE SNUFF cures deafness, noise in the head, stammering, fits, neuralgia, dimness of sight, tic-doloureux, headache, faceache, and toothache. A pleasant, agreeable, and pleasing sensation; it makes the afflicted laugh who never laughed before; and those who used to laugh still laugh the more. In boxes, post free, 15 stamps. Address, Kain's Patent Medical Snuff Mills, Smithfield Market, Birmingham.

JOHN BENNETT'S WATCHES,

65 & 64, Cheapside.

John Bennett's Gold Presentation Watches, 20, 30, 40 gs.

John Bennett's Ladies' Gold Keyless Watches, from 10 gs.

John Bennett's Silver Watches, with Keyless action, from 6 gs.

John Bennett's Gold Keyless Half-Chronometers, from 30 to 40 gs.

John Bennett's Silver Half-Chronometers, from 16 to 25 gs.

John Bennett's Half-Chronometers are compensated for variations of temperature, adjusted in positions, and need no key.

John Bennett's English Hall Clocks, chiming the quarters, from 30 gs.

John Bennett's richly-gilt Drawing-room Clocks, classic designs.

John Bennett's Marble Dining-room Clocks, with antique bronzes.

John Bennett's 18-carat Hall-marked Chains and choice Jewellery.

John Bennett's Clock and Watch Manufactory, 65 & 64, Cheapside.

OXYGENATED WATER FOR

PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

PUBLIC PREACHERS,

PUBLIC SINGERS, and

CROWDED HEARERS.

Those in delicate health, and restless sleepers, are strengthened and soothed by drinking the above.

Sold at the Laboratory, 36, Long Acre, W.C.

A FACT.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR-

COLOUR WASH will in two days cause grey hair or whiskers to become their original colour. This is guaranteed by Alex. Ross. It is merely necessary to damp the hair with it. Price 10s. 6d.; sent for stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in

Alex. Ross's CANTHARIDES OIL. It is a sur-

restorer of Hair and a producer of Whiskers. The effect is speedy. It is patronised by Royalty. The price is 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps.

ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR CURLING FLUID

—It curls immediately straight and ungovernable Hair. It is of no consequence how straight or ungovernable the hair is when it is used. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—A gentleman,

many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their complete removal in a short period, without pain or any inconvenience.—Forward address, on a stamped envelope, to F. Kingston, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'s

"CHERRY TOOTH PASTE" greatly excels all other preparations for the Teeth.

"AGUA AMARELLA" restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

"TOILET and NURSERY POWDER" beautifully perfumed and guaranteed pure.

ASK for JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'s,

and see that you have none other than their genuine Articles.

Sold by all respectable

CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS.

Wholesale, Angel-passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London

"REMARKABLE, very remarkable,

indeed," are the effects of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline in preventing and curing Small-pox, Fevers, and Skin Diseases. Specially refreshing and invigorating during hot weather. Sold by all Chemists, and the Maker,

113, Holborn-hill, London.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
TRADE MARK—AN ARK.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
ARE NOT POISONOUS.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY HOLDER
For use wherever a Match is frequently required.

BRYANT AND MAY.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD.
"CLEANLINESS."

The Proprietor begs to CAUTION the Public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the above article.

Ask for

W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.

And see that you have it.—12, Soho-square, London, W.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,
50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

THE considerable advance in price of Fabrics for the coming season has been anticipated by SAMUEL BROTHERS' extensive ready-money purchases in the great centres of manufacture; hence they have the satisfaction of announcing that there will be NO ADVANCE in the TARIFF which is here submitted to their Patrons.

CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

SUMMER SUITS.			SUMMER COATS.		
Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Evening Dress.	CLASS.	Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.
36s.	43s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	A	17s. 6d.	25s.
42s.	49s.	49s.	B	21s.	28s.
50s.	57s.	57s.	C	26s.	33s.
56s.	63s.	64s.	D	33s.	42s.
75s.	83s.	78s.	E	42s.	50s.
81s.	91s.	88s.	F	45s.	55s.
94s.	104s.	98s.	G	55s.	65s.
102s.	112s.	107s.	H	60s.	70s.
116s.	130s.	121s.	I	70s.	84s.

All sizes of every class or immediate use, or to measure. Guide to self-measurement sent free. Patterns of every class sent free. All Cloths thoroughly shrunk. Perfect in style and fit. Unapproached in style.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING are illustrated in all the fashionable styles in the BOOK of FASHIONS. Post free for six stamps, deducted from a purchase. Patterns and guide to self-measurement sent free.

CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

OVERCOATS.			TROUSERS.		
Driving, Walking, and Clerical.	Spring and Summer Materials.	'Under' for Travelling.	CLASS.	Tweeds, Doebins, and every new Texture.	Thin, Drills, Tweeds, Silks, and every Novelty.
21s.	21s.	30s.	A	12s. 6d.	7s.
26s.	26s.	42s.	B	14s.	7s.
33s.	33s.	50s.	C	16s.	8s.
42s.	42s.	60s.	D	17s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
50s.	50s.	70s.	E	22s.	11s.
55s.	55s.	75s.	F	24s.	12s.
66s.	—	84s.	G	26s.	13s.
70s.	—	—	H	28s.	14s.
84s.	—	—	I	30s.	15s.

Illustrated in different styles. All sizes in stock or to order. Illustrated in the Book of Fashions. Unapproach'd in fit and quality. Fashionable and Novel Fabrics. Price is regulated according to height.

GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING can be either purchased ready made or made to measure.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

BURN the "STAR" NIGHT LIGHTS.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.—

Hetton or Lambton, 34s.; Hartlepool, 33s. best Wigan, 31s.; best Silstone, 31s.; new Silstone, 30s.; Primrose, 29s.; Derby Bright, 28s.; Barnsley, 28s.; Kitchen, 27s.; Hartley, 26s.; Hard Steam, 26s.; Nuts, 25s. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and COMPANY, Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Sell only the best Wallend, and the best inland. For prices see daily papers.—Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Piccadilly.

COALS.—The East Hettons (no better burning Coal in the world, and giving the greatest satisfaction), 32s.; Durham Wallend, 32s.; second, ditto, 31s.; best Silstone, 29s.; second, ditto, 28s.; Brights, best, 26s.; second, ditto, 25s.; Hartley, 25s.; coke, 20s. Orders by post will have immediate attention.

James Dawbarn and Co., 50, Coal Department, King's cross, N.W.

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c.

A REAL SEA BATH in your own room, by dissolving TIDMAN'S SEA SALT in ordinary water. Five ounces should be used to each gallon. By taking a daily bath prepared with this Salt you enjoy the luxury and the benefits of a course of sea bathing, minus the inconvenience of absence from home, and are adopting the surest means of giving tone to your constitution. Sold in Bags and Boxes by all Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT invigorates the system, fortifies the constitution, braces the nerves, and prevents cold. A daily bath prepared with this salt is the surest way of eradicating rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, gout, glandular swellings, weakness of the joints, &c. Sold in Bags and Boxes, by Chemists, Druggists, &c. Beware of imitations.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE POWDER,

taken by dyspeptics at each meal (bottles of one ounce).

PRIZE OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 1856.
SOLE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.
SILVER MEDAL, 1868.

And supplied to the Principal Hospitals of Paris since 1854

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE WINE (SHERRY), 4s. & 8s.

Delicious and agreeable to take, and superior to all others.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE Lozenges, 4s. Pills, 4s.

A very convenient form for persons travelling.

HOTTOT-BOUDAULT, 7, Avenue Victoria, Paris.

A. & M. ZIMMERMAN, 7, Foa Court, London, E.C.
May be obtained through all Chemists.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce," Improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS,

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia, and for GOUT, Lithia & Potass.

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every label bears their trade mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents:—W. Best & Son, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

A DELICATE AND CLEAR COMPLEXION,

with a Delightful and Lasting Fragrance, by using the celebrated

"UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLETS,

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

The Ladies are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the

GLENFIELD STARCH,

which they will find to be far superior to any other Starch for dressing Laces, Linens, &c.

It is now used in all Laundries, from the cottage to the palace, and when once tried is found to be indispensable

When you ask for Glenfield Starch, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake extra profits.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, General Furnishing Ironmonger, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a Catalogue, Gratis and Post-paid. It contains upwards of 850 Illustrations of his Unrivalled Stock of

Electro Plate, Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot Water Dishes, Stoves and Fenders, Marble Chimney Pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Table Cutlery, Clocks, Candelabra, Baths, Toilet Ware, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Chimney and Pier Glasses, Turnery Goods, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

With List of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty Large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Fenny-lane; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The Real NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than thirty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is the best article next to sterling silver that can be used, as by no test can it be distinguished from it. A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver.	Bead.	Thread.	King's or Shell.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Table Forks	1 10	2 1	2 2	2 5
12 Table Spoons	1 10	2 1	2 2	2 5
12 Dessert Forks	1 2	1 7	1 10	1 11
12 Dessert Spoons	1 2	1 7	1 10	1 11
12 Tea Spoons	14	19	1 1	1 2
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	9	12	12	13 6
2 Sauce Ladles	6	8	8	8
1 Gravy Spoon	6	8 6	9	9 6
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	3	4	4	4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	1 6	2	2	2 3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	2 6	3	3 6	4
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	19 6	1 3	1 3	1 3
1 Butter Knife	3	4	4	4 3
1 Soup Ladle	10	12	14	15
1 Sugar Sifter	3	4	4	4 6
Total	9 1	6 11	6 12	8 6 13 2 6

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest, to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., £2 15s.

A second quality of Fiddle Pattern:—Table Spoons and Forks, £1 2s. per doz.; Dessert, ditto, 10s. per doz.; Tea ditto, 10s. per doz.

Tea and Coffee Sets. Electro Silver, in great variety, £3 15s. to £21 16s.; Dish Covers, £9 to £25; Corner Dishes, £7 10s. to £18 18s.; Warmers, £7 2s. 6d. to £15 15s. the set of four; Biscuit Boxes, 12s. 6d. to £3 5s.; Cruet and Liquor Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. The largest stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish-eating Knives and Forks, and Carvers.

All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

GOOD CABINET FURNITURE.

In order to Furnish Houses completely, WILLIAM S. BURTON has in addition to his other Stock:—

	3ft.	3ft. 6in.	4ft.
WASHSTANDS—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Good Maple or Oak, japanned	15 6	1 0 6	1 4
Best Polished Pine	1 8 6	1 12	1 16
Mahogany, Circular, Marble-tops	1 6	1 15	—
Best do. Square, do.	3 3	3 10	4 7 6
DRAWERS—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Good Maple or Oak, japanned	1 8	1 17	2 15
Best Polished Pine	2 17	3 12 6	4 15
Best Mahogany	3 13 6	4 15	6 10
DRESSING-TABLES—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Good Maple or Oak, japanned	17	1 16	1 5
Best Polished Pine	1 5 6	1 9	1 13
Best Mahogany, with Drawers	2 5	2 7 6	2 15
WARDROBES, with Drawers, Trays, and Hanging Space—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Good Maple or Oak, japanned	5 2 6	5 15	6 7 6
Best Polished Pine	8 15	9 10	10 0
Best Mahogany	11 10	12 15	14 10

American Ash, Birch, Pitch Pine, &c., in proportion.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Mahogany Chairs, covered in leather, horsehair stuffing 1 7 6 | 1 15 | 2 2 |

Mahogany Couches 5 5 | 8 10 | 10 10 |

Mahogany Dining-tables, telescope action, size 8ft. by 4ft. 6 15 | 7 15 | 9 10 |

Mahogany Sideboards, with mahogany backs 8 10 | 9 0 | 11 0 |

With plate-glass backs 9 10 | 13 10 | 23 0 |

Easy Chairs, horsehair stuffing 1 18 | 2 10 | 3 5 |

The Vans deliver goods Free in London and its suburbs. With the present railway facilities, the cost of delivering goods to all parts of the United Kingdom is trifling. WILLIAM S. BURTON will always undertake delivery at a small fixed rate.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

First-Class Subscription.—
ONE GUINEA per Annum, commencing at any date.
BOOK SOCIETIES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
Prospectuses postage free on application.

CHEAP BOOKS.

SEE **MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE.**
New Edition now ready.—Postage free on application.

*. All the Books in Circulation, or on Sale, at **MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY** may also be obtained, with the least possible delay, by all Subscribers to
MUDIE'S LIBRARY, CROSS-STREET, MANCHESTER.
And from all Booksellers in connexion with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, NEW OXFORD ST.
City Office—2, King-street, Cheapside.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

At all the Libraries, each in 3 Vols.

THE LOST BRIDE. By **LADY CHATTERTON.**
"This book is pleasant reading."—*Examiner.*

FIRST in the FIELD. By the Author of
"Recommended to Mercy, &c."

LIL. By **JEAN MIDDLEMARE.**

"The interest never flags."—*Court Journal.*

A GOLDEN SORROW. By **Mrs. CASHEL HORN.**

"A very pleasant, lively novel."—*Spectator.*

CHEAP EDITION of HANNAH. By the
Author of "John Halifax," forming the new volume of
"Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library." 5s. bound
and illustrated.
Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. cloth,

IS WATER BAPTISM an INSTITUTION
of CHRIST? By **W. BLACKLEY, M.A.**, late Vicar of
Stanton, Salop. "The writer maintains the negative of the
question which forms the title of his little brochure, and does
so with an earnestness and ability which will command
respect even from the most vigorous opponents."—*The*
Literary World. "He shows careful and reverent study of
Scripture, and his book is well worth perusal were it only for
the intense earnestness it displays on behalf of spiritual
religion."—*Christian Age.*
London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in crown 8vo, price 6s., cloth,

A VOICE from the BACK PEWS to the
PULPIT and FRONT SEATS, in Answer to "What
think ye of Christ?" By a **BACKPEWMAN.**
London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

CHRISTIAN MANLINESS and SYM-
PATHY, as Exemplified in the life of the late Dr.
Norman Macleod: a Sermon. By the Rev. **W. T. ROSEVEAR,**
Coventry.
London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 33, Paternoster-row.

THE WESLEY FAMILY GHOST: Story
of the Ghost which Haunted the House of the Reverend
Samuel Wesley. See **THIS WEEK'S** Number of
ALL THE YEAR ROUND,
Conducted by **CHARLES DICKENS.** To be obtained at
No. 26, Wellington-street, Strand, and of all Booksellers and
Railway Bookstalls.

Now ready, price 3d., or 2s. 6d. per dozen,

JESUS CHRIST and MODERN SOCIAL
LIFE. By the Rev. **J. CLIFFORD, M.A., LL.B.**
Being the Chairman's Address delivered at the Annual Asso-
ciation, Nottingham, June 25th, 1872.
London: E. Marlborough and Co. Leicester: Winks and Co.

D. H. CUYLER.—THE EMPTY CRIB: a
Memorial of Little Georgie; and Words of Consola-
tion for bereaved Parents. By **Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER,**
D.D., Brooklyn, U.S. Best Edition, on thick paper, with
two fine Engravings, 2s. 6d.; Cheap Edition, 1s. 6d., post
free.

"Believing this little book eminently calculated to be
useful here as it has been in America, I wish for it a very
wide circulation."—**NEWMAN HALL.**

London: R. D. Dickinson, 73, Farringdon-street, E.C.

THE CLASS AND THE DESK:

Bevelled cloth, 3s. each volume, post free.

30,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

This original, unique, and unrivalled work consists of three
series:—**THE OLD TESTAMENT** contains 144 Prepared
Lessons. **THE GOSPELS and ACTS** contain 120 Prepared
Lessons, with 50 Outlines of Sunday-school Addresses. **THE**
EPISTLES contain 115 Lessons and 45 Outlines of Sunday-
school Addresses. All the Series are equally applicable to
the Class in Schools, the Desk in addresses, and the Pulpit
in regular discourses. Each Series is accompanied with
copious indexes, and contains about 4,000 Scripture references.

Vol. I. THE OLD TESTAMENT. By the
Rev. **J. COMPTON GRAY.**

Vol. II. THE GOSPELS and ACTS. By the
Rev. **J. COMPTON GRAY.**

Vol. III. THE EPISTLES. By the Rev.
C. STOKES CARY.

"The whole of the volumes have been prepared with great
care, and as a repertoire of biblical knowledge and condensed
thought we know of no work equal to them."—*Western*
Daily Press.

In Church-style cloth, gilt, red edges, 52 Chapters, 192 pp.
8vo, 200 Woodcuts, 16 full-page tinted Illustrations, price
3s., post free.

SUNDAY HALF-HOURS. (10th thousand).

"We have rarely met with a cheap book which is also so
thoroughly good: it is one upon which thought and
taste and culture have been bestowed altogether out of
proportion to its size and appearance."—*Guardian.*

London: James Sangster and Co., 81, Paternoster-row, E.C.

"PSALMS AND HYMNS."

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

Upwards of Four Hundred and Twenty Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to
Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees before the 31st March. Address, the Rev. J. T.
WIGNER, Tressilian-road, Lewisham High-road, S.E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Cloth Binding of all the Editions is strong and handsome, a great improvement and
much admired. No advance in prices. Cheapest Edition, ONE SHILLING only.
"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and
the West Indies.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The arrangement of the hymns is excellent, and the subjects are sufficiently varied to fit the volume in an eminent
degree for public, social, and private worship."—*Eclectic Review.*

"We recommend the book on its intrinsic merits. We cannot avoid thinking that it is destined to take first rank
among our churches."—*Primitive Church Magazine.*

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The Editors have laboriously
collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—*Freeman.*

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a New Edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with
which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—*Nonconformist.*

"The volume is every way worthy of the great community for whose service it has been specially prepared."—*British*
Standard.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest
Edition may be had at ONE SHILLING. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by **J. HADDON and Co.,** Boniverie-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order. Prospectuses, with
full particulars, sent on application.

Budge-row Chambers, E.C.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

Now ready, in crown 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, price
2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d.,

MIDSUMMER MORNING SERMONS
to YOUNG MEN and MAIDENS. By the Rev.
W. BROCK. The entire series (20) in one volume.
London: B. P. Pask, 39, Carey-street, W.C.; Elliot Stock,
62, Paternoster-row, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, crown 8vo, with Portrait, price 7s. 6d.,

LIFE of the LATE JOHN DUNCAN,
LL.D., Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages,
New College, Edinburgh. By **DAVID BROWN, D.D.,** Pro-
fessor of Theology, Aberdeen.
Edinburgh and Douglas, Edinburgh, and all Booksellers.

TO BOOKBUYERS.—GRAVE-MOUNDS
and THEIR CONTENTS: A Manual of Archaeo-
logy, as exemplified in the Burials of the Celtic, Romano
British, and the Anglo-Saxon Periods. By **L. JEWITT**
F.S.A. Nearly 500 engravings. Thick crown 8vo, cloth,
gilt edges, published at 10s. 6d., only 4s. 6d.; postage 6d.
W. Glaisher, Bookseller, 265, High Holborn, London, having
just purchased the entire remainder of the above book, offers it
at the above low price. A catalogue of a very large collec-
tion of modern books, all quite new, in cloth, &c., at very low
prices, sent on receipt of a penny stamp.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Dividends 10 to 20 per Cent. on Outlay.

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.

The July Number ready—12 pages, post free.

Contains Safe Investments in English and Foreign Railways
Debentures, Insurance, Gas, Telegraphs, Banks, Mines
Foreign Bonds, American and Colonial Stocks, &c.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES

Will find the above Circular a safe, valuable, reliable Guide.
Messrs. **SHARP and Co.,** Stock and Share Brokers,
33, Poultry, London (Established 1852).

Bankers: London and Westminster. Lothbury, E.C.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house.
Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any
house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required
under "The Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867," kept in stock.
Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals
Designed and Executed.—**ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-**
street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, Lon-
don-bridge, S.E.

THE LITERARY MACHINE (Patented),
for holding a book, writing-desk, lamp, meals, umbrella,
&c., in any position over a bed, sofa, easy chair, carriage,
garden seat, or yacht. As used by Princess Louise. In-
valuable to invalids and students. Admirably adapted for
India. A most useful and elegant wedding or birthday gift.
Prices from 20s. and 50s. Drawings free.—**J. Carter, 55,**
Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

CHARTA PERFECTA.—This new and
beautiful note-paper is the most perfect ever made.

"Is pleasant to the eye; delightful to write upon."—
Observer.

"Never varies, is free from all impediments to rapid writ-
ing."—*Daily News.*

Specimen packets, containing six varieties, post free One
Shilling.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen and Prince
of Wales, Dressing-case Makers, Die Sinkers, Stationers, and
Heraldic Engravers, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jernyn-
street.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS are the only
Tickets issued (by authority) available by the Short
Sea Routes *via* Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, for Belgium,
the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and all parts of the
Continent.

TOURIST TICKETS to all Parts of Great Britain.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS at frequent
intervals to the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy, &c.

GAZE'S HOTEL COUPONS are the cheapest and best
for first-class hotels in all parts of the Continent and the
East. See *Tourist Gazette*, 2d.; post free, 3d. Offices: 163,
Strand, London.

**IRON CHURCHES,
CHAPELS,
SCHOOLHOUSES, &c.,**

On a much improved system.

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO.,
(Limited),
LIVERPOOL.

The Architectural and Structural details under the specia
direction of the Company's Architect.

London Office—36, **PARLIAMENT ST., S.W.**

HARMONIUMS, by **GILBERT L. BAUER.**
Improved **ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,** suitable for
CHURCH and CHAPEL SERVICES,
Concert Rooms, Private Families, &c., &c. Price Lists on
application, at the Cumberland Works, 49, Tottenham-street,
London, W.

Mutual Assurance without Mutual Liability.

Policies Payable in Lifetime.

Non-Forfeiture Policies by Limited Payments.

Settlement Policies.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

CAPITAL—A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

OFFICES:—4, **QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.**

DIRECTORS.

George Thomas Dale, Esq., Bayswater.
William Sutton Gover, Esq., 4, Queen-street-place, City.
John Middleton Hare, Esq., Forest Hill.
Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Adde-street, City.
William George Lemon, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
Henry Potter Olney, Esq., Fountain-court, Aldermanbury,
City.

William Smith, Esq., Upper Norwood.

Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., LL.D., Hampstead.

MANAGING DIRECTOR and ACTUARY.

William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.S.S., F.I.A.

SUB-MANAGER.

John Wilkinson Fairley, Esq.

REPORT.

The 17th year has been one of satisfactory progress and
solid prosperity.

The new business of the year consisted of 1,934 policies,
assuring £320,319, producing a new annual income of £9,820.

The mortality of the year comprised 172 deaths, on which
the amount paid, together with bonuses, was £28,487 18s. 1d.
There were also 20 claims for matured policies, on which
the amount paid, together with the bonuses, was £2,155 8s. 4d.

The amount paid in the year for the surrender of policies
was £1,777.

The amount laid by in the year, £36,307.

The business in force is 17,009 policies, assuring £2,930,210,
the annual premium income thereon being £93,998.

The amount paid for death claims and bonuses in seven-
teen years, under 1,173 policies, is £187,558.

The accumulated fund is now increased to £273,073.

On the foregoing statistics it may be observed that the
amount and quality of the new assurances in a year of
general depression in life assurance business are satisfactory,
and that the low rate of mortality is an evidence of the
cautious selection and high class of the lives assured.

That the amount laid by is greater than in any former year.

That few offices at the same age have had so large a busi-
ness in force.

That the distribution of nearly £190,000 under the head of
death claims and bonuses, has afforded a practical illustration
of the benefits of life assurance in every part of the country.

The accumulated fund is ample in amount for the liabilities
of the Company.

The securities of the Company have been carefully exa-
mined by the auditors.

It remains for the large body of Policyholders to introduce
their friends and neighbours as insurers during the current
year.

May, 1872.

Published by **ARTHUR MIALI,** at No. 18, Boniverie Street,
London; and Printed by **ROBERT KINGSTON BURT,** Wine
Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, July
10, 1872.